FBIS DAILY REPORT

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14TH OAS ASSEMBLY CONTINUES IN BRASILIA

Brazil's Figueiredo Speaks

PY121826 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1555 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] President Figueiredo this morning opened the 14th OAS General Assembly. In his speech, Figueiredo spoke about matters pertaining to the American countries and defended the sovereignty of the OAS member states. He also spoke about human rights, and the economic situation that is affecting the OAS countries. At the end of his speech, Figueiredo said:

[Begin recording] Messrs Foreign Ministers, Messrs Delegates: The situation we are currently undergoing requires our fidelity, perseverance, and steadfast support for the causes of peace, development, and cooperation in the continent. Together, with a constructive goal, we must dedicate ourselves to promoting the progress and well-being of our peoples. In conditions of social justice, sovereign equality, and mutual respect, each of us must share our varied and rich experiences with other countries to prevent conflicts and tensions, and to face united the problems of the continent. [end recording]

Argentine Envoy Discusses Falklands

PY130145 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Argentine Special Affairs Secretary Jorge Sabato has affirmed that his country is determined to resume negotiations with Great Britain to find a solution to our historical claim over the Malvinas. He made this affirmation while addressing the 14th OAS General Assembly which opened today at the Itamaraty Palace in this city.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo did not travel to Brasilia because he is busy preparing the plebiscite on the treaty which will end the border dispute in the Beagle Channel.

Sabato underscored the Argentine Government's concern over the fortification of the Malvinas Islands by the United Kingdom which thus introduces a destabilizing element, potentially dangerous for peace and security in the South Atlantic. Sabato also expressed his government's firm conviction that there are not, nor can there be, differences that cannot be peacefully overcome among our countries, if only there is the political will consonant with the principles of mutual respect and equality. He then affirmed that Chile and Argentina have just put into practice that ideal of coexistence in the Americas by peacefully resolving a century-old border dispute.

Chile's De Valle on Nonintervention

PY130220 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Chile cannot recognize the competence of any international organization on matters affecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity, stated Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle in the opening of his speech to the 14th OAS General Assembly in Brasilia. What has been done previously is not enough for Chile to be willing to hold a bilateral dialogue with Bolivia, Del Valle said.

On the other hand, Del Valle stated that in the opinion of the Chilean Government, the reasons that have prevented our nations from achieving more progress are a lack of a real political will to reach greater and effective Latin American integration, and a gradual abandonment of the governing principles which were agreed upon and which today sustain the instruments of the inter-American system. Among these principles, Del Valle particularly stressed respect for the sovereignty of each member state and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of member states.

Within such a discouraging picture, Del Valle added, the scourge of terrorism is notoriously gaining strength. He stated that Chile has a special concern over this present threat and will not cease in its effort to contribute to the search for hemispheric solutions to prevent its unending expansion. In conclusion, Del Valle praised the mediating role of the pope in the southern dispute with Argentina.

Venezuela's Morales on Area Tensions

PY130207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0046 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 12 Nov (EFE) -- Speaking to the OAS General Assembly today, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul said that the drums of war are beating to impose armed solutions that do not respond to the freely-expressed will of the people and do not contribute to stable and lasting peace. Minister Morales Paul pointed out that the accumulation of social injustices and the scorn piled upon the will of the people of Central America have brought about the subregion's destabilization. He also denounced the interests alien to Central America that are trying to alter the conflict to serve their own political ends.

The address of the Venezuelan foreign minister was made at a time when there is a new escalation of tensions in Central America and Nicaragua is denouncing an imminent military invasion sponsored by the United States. Minister Morales Paul added that the Contadora Group is endorsing a regional solution achieved by the countries of the isthmus through their own viewpoints and perspectives, so as to dispel the threats dangling over Central America. The Venezuelan minister stated that he was optimistic about the final success of the peace process that was developed by the Contadora Group during the last 20 months, but cautioned that it is up to the subregion's countries themselves to assert their political will.

Mexico's Sepulveda on Peace Efforts

FL131814 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Speaking at the 14th General Assembly of the Organization of American States, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said that a war in Central America would gravely damage inter-American relations for many years. Sepulveda, who together with the foreign ministers of Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela comprises the Contadora Group, emphasized the fact that the security of states rejects the strategic military concepts that call for preparing for war while supposedly seeking peace.

In his address to the OAS, the Mexican foreign secretary said that in defending the sovereignty of the Central American nations we are defending the free self-determination of our own nations. He said the Contadora peace proposal is better than a legal vacuum.

With regard to the amendments to the Contadora Document requested by Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, Sepulveda said the formulas for control and verification merited approval because of the results their application would give. He also said the comments drawn up by these three Central American nations in Tegucigalpa on 18 October will be studied and Contadora will adopt those that adhere to the spirit of the peace document and contribute to the effectiveness of its principles, but that this should not serve as a pretext to reopen negotiations, which would be unacceptable. He warned that the progress and dialogue achieved so far by Contadora could be insufficient and fail if the arms race, acts of aggression, foreign military interference, and the attempts to destabilize Central American governments continue.

Upholds OAS

PY140130 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The strengthening of the OAS was also upheld by Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor in his speech to the OAS General Assembly today. Sepulveda asserted that since its creation, the OAS has been characterized by disparity; therefore, the legitimate claims of the Latin American people should (?be handled) adequately.

Meeting 'Overshadowed'

PY131249 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0145 GMT 13 Nov 84

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 12 Nov (EFE) -- The first day of the OAS meeting today was overshadowed with fears of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan vice minister of foreign relations, in her speech accused the United States of planning a military intervention to destroy the Sandinist revolution by force.

The fear of a conflict in Central America increased today in the 14th OAS Assembly after it was known that Nicaragua had declared a state of emergency. Other OAS topics were virtually set aside.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today met in Brasilia with the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala to evaluate the situation. Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda told EFE that the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, who are members of the Contadora Group, also met to evaluate the situation. There was a feeling today in Latin American circles that the Contadora group was threatened with failure. Shultz also confirmed that he met with Isidoro Morales Paul of Venezuela, Sepulveda of Mexico, Carlos Villegas of Colombia, and Fernando Cardozo of Panama.

While Shultz was holding bilateral meetings, the Nicaraguan vice minister of foreign relations did the same with the foreign ministers of the nations linked to the Contadora Group and the Central American crisis. The ministers of the Contadora Group will probably report on the pacifying process next Wednesday.

According to Sepulveda, the observations made by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica have threatened to destabilize the situation owning to their demands for deadlines for disarmament, withdrawal of foreign advisors, control measures, and other proposals.

Efforts To Save Contadora

PY140200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2101 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela are making strenuous efforts in Brasilia to prevent the peace efforts by the Contadora Group from collapsing. These four nations will present tomorrow a draft resolution to the plenary of the 14th OAS General Assembly seeking to strengthen the Contadora process and guarantee that the Contadora Document which has received reservations from El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, is signed.

As part of this effort, the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group member-countries today held bilateral meetings with their Central American counterparts to prevent the failure of a 24-month old effort. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Eduardo Tenorio and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Jose Gutierrez have denied that the reservations made to the document are "obstructive and time consuming." The reservations refer to the establishment of troop controls, disarmament, and the departure of foreign advisers from Central America, among other suggestions.

Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda today stated to the plenary that the reservations should not serve as an excuse to endlessly hamper the negotiations process. He urged that a "sincere dialogue" be held between the United States and Nicaragua. "Everyone must relinquish something in order to safeguard higher interests," Sepulveda stated.

Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Villegas stated that "the actions and decisions depend on the will of the Central American states, in keeping with their sovereignty and harmonious coexistence."

The Salvadoran and Costa Rican foreign ministers conditioned the acceptance of the Contadora Document on the outcome of their concerns.

While expressing his firm support for the Contadora Group, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated that "serious threats are hanging over the inter-American system, even a persistent trend to resort to the use of force in the tense situations that are troubling Central America."

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga charged the United States with planning a military invasion soon.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz did not rule out the possibility of a military intervention in Central America in case the conditions that led to the dispatch of Marines to Grenada a year ago are repeated.

Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica today accused Nicaragua of accepting, on one hand, the Contadora Document, while on the other hand, it announced that it was not willing to halt its wild arms race nor permit an on-site control of its electoral process, whose outcome was more than predictable." [quotation marks as received] Before the OAS plenary, Paz Barnica reviewed the reasons which prompted his country, El Salvador, and Costa Rica to express reservations to the Contadora Document.

Paz Barnica rejected the Nicaraguan report on the in-depth changes of the Contadora Document. "It is obvious that this specious argument is nothing else but yet another excuse of the Nicaraguan Government aimed at hampering the negotiations," Paz Barnica said.

Paz Barnica reiterated his country's "call for holding negotiations" and stated that "the Central American governments must assume their leading role in the conclusion of the document, in their various negotiating stages, if everybody truly wants normalcy to return to the region." Paz Barnica supported the Colombian proposal on the institution of a mechanism for the inspection of arms and military troops in Latin America.

Brazil's Saraiva on 'Serious Threat'

PY140055 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia -- During his address to the OAS General Assembly in Brasilia, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro asserted that a serious threat hovers over the inter-American system, notably because of the tendency to resort to the use of force in the Central American crisis. The foreign minister openly criticized the United States and the Soviet Union for taking advantage of the political opportunities created by those tensions.

Saraiva Guerreiro stated that Brazil has always viewed with concern the Central American crisis and has closely followed the East-West confrontation and its adverse effects on the world economy.

Peruvian Minister Addresses Meeting

PY141028 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian Prime and Foreign Minister Luis Percovich Roca today stated in Brasilia that his nation is having to cope with a worsening of the international economic crisis and the upsurge of a bloodthirsty and insane terrorist movement whose aim is to destabilize democracy.

Addressing the 14th OAS General Assembly on its second day, Percovich Roca added that the best way to serve Peruvian national interests is to truly exercise democracy, ensure total freedom of the press, and observe absolute respect for man's basic rights. The Peruvian representative emphasized that his country's government will continue handling terrorist activities with the moral authority which it draws from the prevailing state of law, its respect for human rights, the democratic background of its leaders, the general rejection of this homicidal and insane onslaught, and the government's pacifistic convictions.

He went on to say that his nation firmly supports a broad and negotiated solution for the Central American issue. We demand, however, that there be no foreign intervention in the area and a simultaneous, total, and duly proven withdrawal of all foreign troops and advisers.

Further on the Peruvian prime minister indicated that the most burning problem of the region is the foreign debt, but stressed that in renegotiating it we must not accept, for the sake of fulfilling cold economic formulas, structural adjustments whose economic and social cost is severely harmful to productivity and implies more hunger, sorrow, and hardship for the economically weaker sectors. Percovich Roca concluded by saying that the economic reactivation of certain developed countries has not brought, as on other occasions, a recovery in the demand for and prices of our raw materials.

Proposal on Cuban Reinstatement

PY141109 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Cuba might return to the inter-American system from which it was expelled in 1962 if a draft resolution which was presented today by Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo seeking to convene a special OAS general assembly in 1985 to amend the OAS Charter succeeds.

After he presented the proposal, Ramirez Ocampo told the press that, beginning with Canada, the OAS will only be complete when all the free, independent, and sovereign states in the region participate in it.

Questioned on Cuba's return in particular, Ramirez Ocampo replied: We are seeking unanimity. This political forum should allow for everyone's opinion.

Citing Colombian President Belisario Betancur in the speech he delivered today to the OAS General Assembly, Ramirez Ocampo said that if the OAS is to be a true representative of all the nations in the hemisphere, it should encompass all nations of the region.

He noted that the OAS must operate on the basis of reciprocal pluralism, demanding mutual solidarity and acceptance of ideas so that instead of being a dead charter, it may become a true and fully enforced order that will allow each member-country to develop its own interests without clashing with those of others.

According to the draft resolution, the extraordinary general assembly should be held in the fourth quarter of 1985, immediately after the next ordinary general assembly. Colombia has proposed the city of Cartagena as the site of the next OAS General Assembly.

BRIEFS

NEW OLADE SECRETARY -- Quito, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Marcio Nunes, the new Brazilian executive secretary of OLADE, stated in Quito this weekend that a strong, united region will face the challenges of the future successfully. Nunes, the fourth OLADE executive secretary, said that "the present situation and the outlook for the coming years indicate that this organization must adjust to the new reality of the Latin American countries and must adopt a stand that is coherent with the changes made in the region." [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 28 Oct 84 PA]

SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE ON TRIAL OF JUNTA MEMBERS

PY101958 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (NA) -- The Supreme Court of Justice will have to decide on the appropriate court that is to continue handling the trials against the former members of the first three military juntas of the former de facto regime after the federal appellate court approved the special appeals filed by six of the nine former commanders in chief.

Generals Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola, and Leopoldo Galtieri; Brigadiers Omar Graffigna and Orlando Agosti; and Admiral Jorge Anaya claimed that Article 10 of Law 23049, which authorizes the federal appellate court charged with dealing with criminal and correctional matters to handle the cases involving human rights violations against the members of the military juntas, is unconstitutional.

The federal appellate court regarded the offense concerning the unconstitutionality of Article 10 of Law 23049 as being "formally in order." Nonetheless, it denied other offenses advocated in the injunctions filed by Videla and the others.

ANOTHER MILITARY SUPREME COUNCIL MEMBER RESIGNS

PY131737 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1613 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM) -- It was learned today in circles of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces that Brigadier Jorge Filippini, retired, has reportedly submitted his resignation as a member of this military council. In the next few hours, other members of the Armed Forces Supreme Council may also resign, the same source said.

CGT, UIA TO SEEK LIFTING OF WAGE, PRICE CONTROLS

PY121747 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Jorge Triaca, one of the four secretaries-general of the unified General Labour Confederation (CGT), said yesterday the political committee of the social contract (concertacion) would ask Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli tomorrow for the lifting of controls on prices and wages. He said the CGT and the seven business associations represented on the committee would also tell the minister that the measures agreed on with President Raul Alfonsin during a barbecue at the presidential residence last month were being wrongly implemented. He did not elaborate.

The barbecue, attended by labour and business representatives, marked the launching of the social contract with agreement to set up 10 committees. Triaca said the members of the various committees were being chosen over the weekend and the list would probably be submitted to the government today. He said the lifting of price controls would be requested by the business associations led by the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA), while the CGT would ask for the return of the family allowance institutes to their "legitimate owners," the workers and employers who ran them until 1976. He said the business associations would also tell Troccoli they refused to have any representative on the prices committee, as they were opposed to price controls.

Some 40,000 workers belonging to the Federation of United State Oil Labour Unions (SUPE) are scheduled to hold elections today to choose new authorities, while vote-counting will be resumed in the elections held at the Santiary Workers Labour Union (ATSA). Lower House minority leader Diego Ibanez (Justicialist-Buenos Aires) is favoured in the SUPE polls.

Opposition members in the chemical workers union, where elections are due to be held tomorrow, claimed two of their supporters, including the legal representative of the group, were attacked and beaten at the union headquarters in Avellaneda yesterday. They said the attackers tried to hurl the legal representative out of a third-floor window.

INDUSTRIES ADOPT SUSPENSIONS, WORK REDUCTIONS

PY112115 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Ford Motor Company yesterday laid off its 4,700 General Pacheco plant workers for one day a week, and the textile industry warned it might be forced to take similar measures with between 3,000 and 5,000 workers, in what union leaders and businessmen said were signs of a worsening economic recession. Unified CGT Secretary-General Osvaldo Borda said the labour confederation warned Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo at last Thursday's meeting of the danger of mass layoffs "due to the recession." "We warned that the situation in Ford and other firms is the start of suspensions and weekly work reductions that are going to affect the industrial unions," Borda said yesterday. Although Ford promised to pay workers in full for the one-day-a-week suspensions, the Auto Workers' Union (SMATA) formally complained to the Labour Ministry that Ford failed to "regulate production" and is thus "violating the legal norms of our country." Some Ford workers have also been sent on forced vacation while overtime was eliminated at the plant.

Textile industry leaders met with Barrionuevo yesterday to warn they may have to lay off workers in coming months due to an expected flood of imports from Peru and Communist China and the smuggling operations with Paraguay and Brazil. Industry representatives said overtime has already been eliminated at shops. The Customs Workers' Union (UPARA) yesterday lifted a seven-day national strike after Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun promised no draft law would be presented to Congress to do away with an incentive fund, which provides workers with pay bonuses to collect more customs revenue. The Power Workers' Federation (FATLYF) announced its 60,000 members would start a 48-hour strike next Wednesday, as part of a "battle plan" to demand pay hikes and the reestablishment of the federation's collective wage contract. Teachers are likely to stage a 24-hour national strike next Thursday, after the government yesterday failed to come up with an acceptable wage offer. Federation leaders are demanding a $a32,000 [peso] minimum monthly wage while the Education Ministry has offered $a27,000.

President Raul Alfonsin meets with his cabinet today to study, among other issues, the wage demands being made by unions nationwide. Barrionuevo promised power workers' leaders he would personally present their demands to Alfonsin.

Telephone workers staged a 14-hour strike yesterday to demand that the Labour Ministry okay a wage agreement between the union and ENTEL state telephone company. In a strange coincidence, the Supreme Court ruled legal a Labour Ministry resolution replacing the federation leaders who called the strike with a ministry delegate. The resolution, issued by former Labor Minister Antonio Mucci, had earlier been thrown out by a lower court. The labour court suspended the union polls of Buenos Aires newspaper vendors and called for new elections after finding the election process did not meet legal regulations.

EXPORT INCREASE RESULTS IN POSITIVE TRADE BALANCE

PY091915 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0306 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 8 Nov (TELAM) -- Nestor Stancanelli, under secretary of foreign trade, has announced that exports over the first 9 months of the year are 33 percent higher than last year's, allowing for a surplus of 3.8 billion pesos in the balance of trade. The official, who participated in the deliberations of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries, pointed out that nontraditional exports showed the greatest increase, products such as steel, machinery, tools, farm machinery, roadmaking machinery, paper byproducts, and cardboard. He noted that there is an active policy of international negotiation, both multilateral and bilateral. An unprecedented number of joint commissions held meetings this year and our exports are penetrating the markets of the Middle East, Iran, the PRC, and India, where sales have substantially increased in the first 10 months of this year. Lastly, Stancanelli mentioned that the main trade partners of Argentina at present are the Soviet Union, the United States, Iran, the PRC, and, in Latin America, Brazil, Peru, Chile, and Mexico.

CNEA OFFICIAL REPORTS ON CONTAMINATION TESTS

PY092215 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1405 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (DYN) -- The tests carried out by the National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA) technicians in the Pilcaniyeu, Rio Negro, area to see whether there has been environmental contamination resulting from the explosion that took place a few days ago at the enriched uranium processing plant that is located in that area have yielded negative results. This was reported today by CNEA Director Alberto Costantini who explained that the explosion in question was not an atomic explosion but a chemical one and that as a result of it a technician was seriously injured, but that at present he is out of danger.

According to Costantini, the accident took place on 29 October when Silvo Bonazzi, a technician and an Applied Research Institute [INVAP] official "was walking through the installations carrying fluorinated uranium from the plant to the laboratory." Costantini added that "the reasons for the explosion are still under investigation, but everything seems to show that an oil mix passed through the neck of the flask and mixed with gaseous uranium. This caused a chemical reaction that resulted in a notable increase of pressure that the flask was unable to bear." Costantini added that "unfortunately this explosion caused serious injuries to the technician who had to have one of his legs amputated while the other was reattached. At present, he is out of danger."

The CNEA official said that "several doctors from Buenos Aires have come to control possible toxic effects that the smoke could have caused in the area but so far no signs of contamination have been found, not even in the victim of the accident or the three other persons who were present at the plant that day." Constantini noted that the "medical team from Bariloche and the one from Buenos Aires have acted with great haste and in a very professional manner." He added that "this is the first accident that has taken place since we assumed our duties at the CEMA since, as is well-known, the other accident at the Constituyentes plant in Buenos Aires in mid-1983."

The installations that INVAP has in Pilcaniyeu, where it is carrying out tasks for the CNEA, obtained publicity about 1 year ago when it was disclosed that a process had been discovered for the enriching of uranium through gaseous diffusion.

COB CALLS FOR STRIKE; SILES RESIGNATION RUMORED

PY140103 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0031 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (TELAM-DPA) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) tonight decided to implement an indefinite strike starting tomorrow, 14 November, and lasting until the government pays heed to its economic and social demands. This nationwide strike which, for the time being, will not include emergency services, has instilled new strength into the rumors which began circulating this afternoon about President Hernan Siles Zuazo's resignation. According to these rumors Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora will take over as interim president and will call elections which will be held in the first half of 1985, thus shortening by 1 year the presidential term in office. The only fact is that the representatives of the parties which make up the ruling coalition have been holding a secret meeting since 1700 this afternoon and throughout the Bolivian capital there is a growing expectation for imminent disclosures.

Further Report

PY140150 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has just approved a general strike beginning at midnight [0000 GMT] on 14 November. After intense deliberations, the plenum of the highest workers organization has just declared a nationwide strike. A note explaining the decision has been read by a high-ranking leader of the COB, Jose (Luciniano Vigrau), the secretary of the organization.

[Begin (Vigrau) recording] The [COB] is distributing a notice to inform the workers around the country of the decision it has just taken. The COB National Plenum decided to declare a nationwide strike as of midnight Wednesday, 14 November. The COB Executive Committee, in its capacity as leading organ of the country's labor movement, will evaluate the strike daily. Press, radio, and television will carry on their activities normally. Emergency services, such as hospitals, medical clinics, health centers, light and power, telephone, and international flights of Bolivian Air Lloyd, will continue to function normally. [end recording]

COB TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PY131900 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Catholic Church has stated that everything is ready for the beginning of the national political dialogue which has been organized to facilitate a mutual analysis of the current Bolivian crisis. La Paz Bishop Msgr Jorge Manrique confirmed this morning that the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will participate in the dialogue organized at the request of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference. This morning the La Paz archbishop made a surprise visit to the place where a general meeting of COB leaders is taking place. He talked with COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo, extending a verbal invitation for the COB to participate in the dialogue.

The invitation in the beginning was extended only to political parties that have seats in Congress. However, at the request of the Bolivian Communist Party, Msgr Manrique this morning visited the COB offices. Msgr Manrique later explained that the Bolivian church board is following an established procedure regarding the invitations. He said that private enterprises will also be invited to participate in the political dialogue the church is sponsoring, which will begin on 14 November.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST IN MURUROA DRAWS PROTEST

PY121941 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have requested that France immediately stop its nuclear tests in the Mururoa Atoll. It should be noted that France resumed these tests last year. In this respect, the Quito-based Permanent Secretariat of the South Pacific has lodged a protest note with the French Embassy in Quito. The note states that the nuclear explosions pose a serious threat to the sea environment and to its natural resources and, therefore, could seriously harm the interests of the member states of the South Pacific organization.

French Ambassador Responds

PY130155 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpts] French Ambassador Leon Bouvier has met with Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal. Bouvier explained that the purpose of the meeting was to learn about the status of the investigations of the murder of French Priest Andre Jarland. Concerning the Chilean protest against the French nuclear tests in the Mururoa Atoll, Bouvier gave a blunt response.

[Begin recording] Concerning defense matters, we never ask for permission from any third party to defend ourselves. It is our right and we will fully use this right. [end recording]

DEL VALLE MAY MEET WITH BOLIVIAN COUNTERPART

PY131745 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Speaking at the OAS Assembly in Brasilia, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo today announced that the Chilean and Bolivian foreign ministers could meet in Bogota in January. Ramirez said the meeting would be designed to begin talks and to seek agreements on procedures for the discussion of pending issues.

MINISTRY REJECTS SPANISH PROTEST ON PRIEST

PY091843 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has rejected the protest note lodged by the Spanish ambassador. Horacio Boemi, acting Foreign Ministry spokesman, stated that the Chilean Foreign Ministry has replied in writing to the note sent by Spanish Ambassador Miguel Solano Aza. This note, protesting the prohibition for Spanish priest Juan Ignacio Gutierrez to enter Chile, was delivered to the Foreign Ministry on 7 November. In its rejection of the Spanish protest, the Chilean Foreign Ministry states that the power of decision to ban the vicar of solidarity, Msgr Juan Ignacio Gutierrez, from entering Chile rests entirely with the president of the Republic.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PISAGUA CAMP, CURFEW

PY131814 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Admiral Patricio Carvajal has stated that the living conditions in the Pisagua camp for banished people are quite humane. He noted that the camp doctors are treating several persons for drug addiction or alcoholism who will now be able to recover.

Carvajal was speaking to newsmen at La Moneda Palace at the end of a security coordination meeting chaired by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa. After confirming that 103 more criminals have been banished to Pisagua, Carvajal said he had visited the Pisagua camp to personally inspect the problems that could arise there.

[Begin recording] They are living in quite humane conditions. I believe they are living as backpackers do in Chile during the summer, in tents on the beach. They are living in tents on a nice beach by the sea. There is a hospital that has been instrumental in detecting a number of diseases the banished people have been suffering. They have permanent medical attention and many of them are drug addicts or alcoholics. [end recording]

Carvajal also said that the curfew can be lifted or changed at any time, if circumstances warrant it. But, he said, this is an exclusive power of the emergency zone chiefs and of the intendants.

NEW LABOR MINISTER WILLING TO MEET UNION LEADERS

PY092050 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has disclosed that he is willing to meet with all union leaders, including the opposition, who have legal status. He explained, however, that he is only willing to discuss labor and not political issues.

[Begin recording] I have no problem talking with union leaders on matters related to labor issues. You know that Federico Mujica yesterday asked me for an audience, but he had to cancel it at the last minute due to a personal problem. I granted him the audience [words indistinct] but if they want to discuss political issues they must go to the Interior Ministry. We will only discuss labor issues here. [end recording]

The labor minister also said that he held positive meetings with members of the legislative branch. He added that he is working on ways to expedite labor reforms but he did not give a deadline. He said that this will not happen before the end of this year.

Regarding the state of siege, the minister pointed out that the government adopted this measure to protect the population and the workers and that once the problem of subversion has been solved the situation will go back to normal. Regarding the workers-government-business meetings, the minister emphasized that the important thing is to discuss specific issues in order to find solutions to the most urgent labor problems related to salary readjustments and retirement.

BANNED WEEKLY TO GIVE REPORTS TO FOREIGN PRESS

PY101545 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0440 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Jorge Lavandero, the chairman of the board of directors of the weekly FORTIN MAPOCHO, publication of which has been suspended by the government, today said that the editors will continue to work and that they will place the information they process at the service of the foreign press. During a news conference, Lavandero stated that the weekly FORTIN MAPOCHO appeared with the single objective of telling the truth to the public and, thus, that it will not be silenced by a government order. FORTIN MAPOCHO was suspended under the powers bestowed upon the government by the state of siege, along with CAUCE, ANALISIS, APSI, LA BICICLETA, and PLUMA Y PINCEL, and this would have left 140 newsmen unemployed, according to Jorge Lavandero.

Lavandero also denounced the arrest of FORTIN MAPOCHO Director Jorge Donoso and Assistant Manager Cesar Gumucio during a raid carried out by members of the National Intelligence Center (CNI) on the headquarters of the Socialist Bloc where they were conducting business for the weekly; that is, they were engaged in their professional activities.

CATHOLIC SEMINAR ON SOCIAL SITUATION PROHIBITED

PY131754 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 13 Nov (AFP) -- It has been officially announced that the military Government of Chile today prohibited a public seminar organized by the Catholic Church to study the social situation in the country. The prohibition was decreed by General Roberto Guillard, intendent (governor) of Santiago, using the powers conferred upon him under the state of siege imposed by President Augusto Pinochet. This Catholic Church seminar, which has taken place every year since 1975 and lasts a week, should have been opened today by Msgr Bernardino Pinera, the president of the Episcopal Conference. Under the state of siege, in force throughout Chile since last week, meetings and the spreading of any information on political topics are prohibited.

176 DETAINED FOR BREAKING CURFEW IN SANTIAGO

PY121752 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] A total of 176 persons have been detained for breaking the curfew in the metropolitan region. The Carabineros have reported that those detained last night and early this morning have been placed at the disposal of their respective local courts. In the meantime, those who violated the state internal security law are undergoing the appropriate administrative inquest.

More Arrests

PY131735 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The Carabineros have reported that 91 persons were detained last night for violating the curfew rules and were placed under the jurisdiction of the respective courts. Those who violated the state internal security law will be subjected to the established standard procedures.

28 DEMONSTRATORS DETAINED IN CONCEPCION

PY121426 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1302 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Nov (EFE) -- A total of 28 persons have been detained in Concepcion, located in southern Chile, for participating in a demonstration in front of the cathedral. The demonstration was held to commemorate the first anniversary of an immolation. The demonstrators placed burning candles at the main door of the Catholic church where worker Sebastian Acevedo immolated himself 1 year ago when he could not get the National Intelligence Center, the political police, to inform him about one of his sons who had been detained. Lawyer Marcel Cerda Almonacid, a leader of the opposition multiparty Democratic Alliance, is among those who have been detained for participating in the demonstration commemorating Acevedo's death. According to the police report, Cerda was one of the organizers of the demonstration held to remember the first person to immolate himself in Chile.

ARDITO SIGNS LAWS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PA100251 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] During a special ceremony at which the cabinet members, prominent private businessmen, the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, and the president of the Legislative Council were present, Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta sanctioned 15 laws drafted to stimulate the economy and promote the country's development. After signing the laws approved by the Legislative Council, the Panamanian President said:

[Begin recording] These laws will create the legal conditions that will allow us to improve our ability to give a response to our commitment to guide the Panamanian people along the path of economic recovery and social progress. The Legislative Council has heard our call and with patriotism has continued to carry out a mission that deserves the recognition of all Panamanians. In a short period of time it has put forth its effort to present, exercising its legislative initiative, to study, and to approve 15 laws on economic matters, construction and housing, and on administrative matters. This represents a first national effort to guide the country forward.

Naturally, this effort alone is not enough. It must be complemented by other administrative measures that all the institutions of the state are adopting and by other legislative measures that will be presented following a number of additional consultations with the different groups of the country who could benefit from or be affected by such measures.

The 15 laws we sanction during this solemn ceremony are the result of a great effort of consultations with the various sectors of the country. They have not been improvised. Some have been under consultation for some time with the organized unions as, for example, the law on joint accounts. Other laws were born following the great efforts of the work groups that were formed by more than 1,000 prominent citizens of all sectors and areas of the country who also consulted with many other Panamanians and groups who expressed their opinions as well as the feelings and needs of our people.

We celebrate the sense of responsibility of the legislators and their respect for the opinion of so many Panamanians who, in an ample and democratic manner, proposed the fertile suggestions which are today expressed in these laws. We are convinced not only of the need for these laws to be implemented but also of the promptness of action which the country's situation demands. [end recording]

ARDITO DECLARES ECONOMIC 'STATE OF EMERGENCY'

PA140250 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0033 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Address to the nation by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta from the Yellow Room of the Presidential Palace -- live]

[Text] Good evening, compatriots: When, on 11 October, we assumed the responsibility of presiding over the Panamanian Government, we noted publicly the seriousness of the economic crisis. On 1 November we explained to the Panamanian people that the state's economic and fiscal situation was even more serious than we had previously known, and we announced the first actions to be taken as part of our government plan to overcome the serious difficulties we are confronting.

We are facing a crisis that could submerge us in a state of impoverishment and deterioration of the nation's social conditions if we fail to act in time and with great civic awareness. This situation cannot continue, for three very specific reasons:

1. Our population is growing more rapidly than the nation's resources, which means that each Panamanian has fewer resources than before, especially since there is no economic growth. We have to reserve this trend, produce more, and generate employment.

2. Public expenditures, especially payroll and wages, are growing more rapidly than the economy and fiscal income.

3. Fiscal income is insufficient to maintain the functioning of the state as we received it on assuming the Presidency of the Republic and are insufficient to meet our debts and pay wages for government employees for next year. It is necessary to tell the entire nation clearly: Despite all the austerity measures that we have taken for the next fiscal period, a considerable number of resources are needed to balance the 1985 budget. In December we will need to refinance $700 million of the country's foreign debt. We have to impose budgetary discipline now, or we will have to submit later to much more drastic and strict conditions from the international financial community, as has been the case with much larger and more powerful nations on this continent.

If we fold our arms, if we sit down to wait, if we fail to assume our responsibility, and if we fail to take the necessary measures, the negative consequences will be felt throughout the nation's economy, and we will be unable to pay the wages of all the government workers after January.

The situation is extremely serious but we can handle it. This is a situation that all Panamanians will have to face with dignity and courage. We Panamanians have the intelligence, the serenity, and the courage to solve our problems and to impose upon ourselves, in a concerted manner, the solutions that will permit us to resolve our crisis. I am the first to repeat now that we Panamanians will not negotiate from a disadvantageous position with the international financial community, and we will not go down on our knees to beg others to solve our problem. In order to face our difficult situation with the greatest courage and maintain and improve on the social gains to which we Panamanians are entitled, we have already taken a number of legislative and administrative measures that we placed in effect immediately. That was the first step in the full exercise of our weighty responsibity. Many other actions in this area are still to come, agreed to with the participation of all.

After a thorough analysis of our situation and our real possibilities, and as a result of consultations with various sectors of the country, we have decided to declare a state of national emergency. We would have preferred not to do this, and we have analyzed all possibile alternatives, but we have become convinced that it would be more dangerous not to act now and risk a situation that is worse than the one we now face.

We would have linked to show the country better results from the actions that we are taking before asking for sacrifices, but time does not allow this. For this reason we reiterate before you our solemn pledge to continue to act vigorously to correct the ills with which we are afflicted. To overcome this time of national emergency we have opted for indispensable actions in both the public and private sectors, which will demand a shared sacrifice by all. This will require great discipline, goodwill, and a deep sense of patriotism. We will have to turn to our spirit of solidarity and think with avision of the future, because the shared sacrifices that we accept now will be converted, within a reasonable time, into benefits for all. The measures that we announce today are designed to improve the administration of the state, to make public expenses more rational, and to increase fiscal income.

We are not going to tolerate having a few cheat the state of its resources, which are a sacred heritage that belong to us all and that we all must protect. The first measures are designed to vigorously combat corruption within the government, to continue cleaning up public administration, and to give honest officials, who make up the great majority, the sense of dignity to which they are entitled.

In the name of the Panamanian people, and in the name of the executive branch, we urge the judicial branch to take speedy and effective action to identify and try those implicated in known cases of corruption, such as that of the social security housing program, and to punish those responsible. We are encouraged to see that action has already been taken in this field. Similarly, we have issued instructions for every possible effort to be made to recover the funds involved in housing projects that have not yet been constructed.

We have given precise, categorical instructions for the immediate dismissal of officials who do not report to work and those who do not faithfully carry out their duties. Through the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, we have begun to make a thorough inventory of the nation's assets in order to preserve and protect them. We will combat, with the greatest energy, contraband and customs evasion, and we will support the officials responsible for enforcing the laws we have just approved. We have taken and are taking additional measures to improve the system of public bids and purchases in order to eliminate or reduce paperwork, to strengthen auditing activities in all government offices, and to eliminate unnecessary regulations that often not only cause delay in public transactions but foster corruption.

With the implementation of the new comptroller's law, autonomous organizations will be subject to prior approval and subsequent auditing of expenses, just as is done with the central government, in order to ensure that disbursements conform with existing legal provisions and are effected honestly. This will prevent organizations from failing to pay management [social security] quotas and electricity, telephone, and water bills, and will also prevent cases like that of the social security housing program.

We have issued specific and mandatory instructions to eliminate other excesses in public administration, such as unnecessary outlays for rent, insurance, fuel, electricity, travel abroad, purchase of furniture and equipment, contracts for feasibility studies, and contracts for the inspection of public works. We have already reduced budget allocations in those areas for 1985 by $64 million.

Whenever possible, the purchase of new equipment will be avoided. Therefore, we will strengthen programs for the maintenance of machinery and equipment in the various government agencies. The only executive branch officials who will be authorized official automobiles will be ministers, deputy ministers, and the directors and deputy directors of autonomous organizations. Therefore, the use of official vehicles by other public officials is eliminated.

Public officials will be obliged to serve in the post to which they have been appointed and no one will be allowed to unjustifiably receive two salaries. We have asked the Office of the Comptroller General to apply the provisions of the new comptroller's law that we have just signed firmly and without exceptions, in order to establish order in the administration of finances and the handling of public funds, including the implementation of the accounts court.

In view of the fact that some enterprises show losses year after year, we propose to sell or lease them. This applies to Aeroperlas, Contadora Panama, Citricos de Chiriqui, and Endema. We have also requested that the present Legislative Council cooperate, in the exercise of the powers granted it by the Constitution, by proposing and debating a 2-year freeze on all wage increases in the government sector, which were due to be granted as of 1 January 1985. These increases would be deferred until 1 January 1987 and thereafter. The alternative would be to dismiss government workers at a time of very high general unemployment, which we feel would not be proper and would be inhumane. We therefore prefer to ask for a small sacrifice from those who are employed, the deferment of their wage increases, in order to keep many needy Panamanians on the payroll.

Many important structures, such as the airport, Atlapa Convention Center, the Vacamonte port, the industrial extension of the Colon Free Zone, highways, schools, and others have been constructed. All of them will have to be used more efficiently in order to derive the full economic and social benefit that they are capable of producing. To this end, measures are already being taken to reach this goal within the shortest possible time.

In order to give better service to citizens and ensure that officials follow a scientific, modern system, we will develop as soon as possible a civil service system that will give them job tenure and will give government employees promotions on the basis of merits and seniority.

However, these administrative and expense-reducing measures are not enough. We have to generate more income in order to avoid having to dismiss thousands of public servants as a means of balancing the budget. We are certain that, in view of the serious unemployment situation in the country, we Panamanians prefer to sacrifice a little to preserve the jobs of honest, responsible, and humble officials who work to provide a service that is needed and perceived by the community.

As measures to generate income, we propose the following: Through the Finance and Treasury Ministry, we will proceed to update the cadastral value of urban properties in order to increase income from property taxes, since for the past 10 years the increase in the market value of these properties has not been reflected in these taxes.

Entertainment allowances for public officials, which have been exempt from income taxes, will be taxed as those in the private sector are. Moreover, we have requested that the present Legislative Council cooperate, in the exercise of the powers granted to it by the Constitution, by presenting and debating an increase in taxes in areas such as banking licenses and special services, especially professional services, and luxury services that are enjoyed primarily by Panamanians who belong to the highest income groups.

We have issued instructions to public agencies such as the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, the National Water and Sanitation Institute, the Human Resources Education and Training Institute, the national casinos, the mortgage bank, and the Finance and Treasury Ministry to make a vigorous effort to collect accounts that are in arrears. We also ask all other institutions to improve their financial situation by demanding a fair charge for services rendered.

We need to receive more income in order to balance our state budget and we must be more just, asking those who benefit most from the system to contribute more. All the measures that we have announced today will make public finances solvent for several years ahead and achieve greater fiscal justice, increase state income, and permit the state to maintain its financial stability, which is an indispensable prerequisite for achieving the national recovery that all Panamanians fervently desire.

These actions are necessary, but not enough for recovery, and we will continue to act in the coming weeks and months to create the stimuli to generate the jobs that our people need. Moreover, these measures will permit us to continue our program of constructing low-cost housing, waterworks, schools, roads and other basic needs of the population. These measures will permit new injections of funds into the construction of low-cost housing, which will also generate employment. However, these measures will achieve full results only if all Panamanians make a shared sacrifice, with our sights set on the future. We ask our investors and businessmen to accept the fact that it is necessary to give now in order to have better conditions later. To government workers, we ask that they give another demonstration of loyalty to the fatherland by setting an example of solidarity with the great family that is made up of the thousands of their coworkers who have the cherished asset of a decent job.

Let us demonstrate to the world that with our own energy and our effort, with determination and valor, we are capable of getting results. Let us avoid in time an imminent situation that would otherwise force us to demand from our people huge social sacrifices that would result in conflict and frustration that no one can desire for our fatherland. Finally, let us avoid having conditions imposed upon us from abroad that would curtail our sovereignty and seek to tell us Panamanians how we should live. I would have preferred to solve the problem solely by reducing spending, increasing efficiency, fighting corruption, and improving existing tax collection methods, but all that, while necessary, would not produce results quickly enough to normalize the serious situation that we are facing and to refinance our foreign debt satisfactorily and in an orderly manner. We have acted in this way because it is our responsibility to guide our people along the path of recovery and progress, without losing dignity or independence or sacrificing our sovereignty. Our decisions are the result of in-depth reflection and continuous consultation with all sectors. We have chosen the path of sacrificing a little now to avoid losing a lot more later. We know that those who have supported us will back us at this decisive juncture. To those who oppose us, we again issue the appeal that we made on 11 October when we took office: Let us struggle together, with our differing opinions, in an all-out war against backwardness, misery and disease, desperation and injustice, corruption and immorality. Let us struggle now for our values and our democratic system, so that tomorrow we can reap the fruits of peace, freedom, and progress. Let us struggle for a recovery in which all Panamanians participate as equal citizens under the law.

This is only a preliminary skirmish in the struggle for constructive change. The task of reactivating the economy is the only reasonable path for the solution of the fiscal crisis and to strengthen a state that gives priority to meeting our people's social demands by creating the conditions for Panamanians, by their own initiative, to be able to generate more wealth and the jobs that our people need. Let us all pick up the banner and march together along the path of hope and the historical commitment of the year 2000, with the security that victory will be ours and will be Panama's. If we take these actions now with equanimity and justice, and if we continue to stimulate economic activity, next year we will see the beginning of the improvement that we all desire and that we all need. My pledge is not only to prevent the serious deterioration that would occur if we failed to act, but also to work tirelessly with you, listening to you, and acting promptly to produce the improvement that we all deserve and long for. Thank you very much.

FORMER PRESIDENT ARIAS CONGRATULATES REAGAN

PA130019 Panama City YA in Spanish 10 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Panamanian people have always aspired to democratic elections, reads the cable that former Panamanian President Arnulfo Arias Madrid sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan congratulating him on his overwhelming victory at the polls last Tuesday. Arias, three times president of Panama and candidate to the presidency in the recent 6 May elections by the parties grouped in the Democratic Opposition Alliance, ADO, sent President Reagan the following note:

"On behalf of the Authentic Panamenist Party and myself, we congratulate you, your vice president, and your party on your recent electoral victory." "As people who observe democratic ideals, Panamanians watched your country's electoral process with interest, taking note of the wide coverage the media gave to news about all candidates, the impartiality of electoral officials, the absence of all military or police pressure, and the nobility of your opponent as he recognized your unquestionable victory." "Your country's recent electoral events have reminded Panamanians of their undiminished aspirations for a equally democratic process, aspirations that were thwarted by the imposition of a president in the fraudulent elections of 6 May."

BELIZE

UK HANDS OVER MARITIME BASE, 2 PATROL BOATS

FL121232 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Nov 11, CANA -- Britain has handed over two patrol boats and a base for the maritime wing of the small Belize Defence Force (BDF).

Prime Minister George Price, who is also defence minister, officially took delivery of the 20-metre vessels Dangrida and Toledo and the base at a recent ceremony here attended by British High Commissioner Francis Trew.

The boats, built in the Isle of Wight, are equipped with radar and 50-calibre machine guns.

A slipway is being constructed and a channel is being dredged to allow the two boats to enter the Haulover Creek, at the mouth of the Belize River on the east coast.

Price said the BDF, as its name implied, was only a defensive force intended to preserve and defend the country's security. Guatemala, which refused to recognize Belize's attainment of independence from Britain in 1981, maintains a long-standing territorial claim for most of the country. Britain maintains an 1,800-man garrison here to ensure tranquility.

Price said: We wish to live in peace and harmonious cooperation with our neighbours. We extend to them the hand of friendship ans ask in return that they recognise and accept our right to be what we are today -- an independent nation with sovereignty over all our territory.

The Belize Defence Force now has air and maritime wings in addition to its infantry arm. A government statement said the air and maritime wings would be used for patrolling, anti-smuggling operations, coast guard duties and to assist in times of emergency.

COSTA RICA

PASTORA ASKS 'HONEST' POLITICIANS FOR SUPPORT

PA100059 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday Commander Eden Pastora Gomez sent a message from Sarapiqui, Nicaragua, to Nicaraguan politicians asking for their support. The message states, among other things, that "in the past months of struggle for democracy, freedom, and peace in Nicaragua, we have patriotically backed the group of honest politicians who engaged in every possible effort to find a path they believed would lead to civic solutions."

The commander added: "After the electoral farce made a mockery of our people, from here on, every political maneuver, aside from supporting the armed struggle, and every dialogue which doesn't include us, becomes mere politicking."

Commander Pastora concluded: "Those of us immersed in this horrible war, the only reality left by the Managua communists, ask the Nicaraguan politicians for their support to those who are dying and shall continue to be willing to die for our people's freedom."

EL SALVADOR

ALTERNATIVE TO CONTADORA DOCUMENT BEING DRAFTED

PA131534 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Reliable Foreign Ministry sources reported today that Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador are spearheading the drafting of a new document to counteract, urgently and definitively, the Contadora Document which, in the opinion of the policymakers of those countries, specifically favors the development of the Nicaraguan regime.

According to the information obtained from the senior Foreign Ministry officials, the text of his document will be released in the next 15 days. It is felt that it will definitively be rejected by the Nicaraguan Government.

According to the reports, the document is aimed at making the Nicaraguan regime stop its arms race and also at obtaining supervision of the departure of foreign advisers, especially those from the socialist countries behind the Iron Curtain. The first draft [as heard] of the Contadora Document failed to address this point properly.

ARCHBISHOP VIEWS CHURCH'S STAND IN CONFLICT

PA130249 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Nov 84 pp 50, 21

[Interview with Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, by unindentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Monsignor: It has been said that the Salvadoran Catholic Church's stand is indecisive ideologically and during his tours abroad, President Duarte has said that the church identifies itself more closely with leftist statements; do you have any proof that most deaths are caused by paramilitary troops, death squads, and the Army?

[Rivera] I believe that the church has been sensitive to justice problems...and to human rights problems throughout this conflict. It is not incorrect to say that most deaths must be attributed to paramilitary groups, death squads, and the Army. When we reported on those deaths, it was only natural that these groups were held responsible. However, when we confirmed atrocities committed by the guerrillas, we did not remain silent; we have reported them too. We have said that it is harder for us to learn about the latter because those coming to report those incidents are usually people linked in some way to political and military groups. On the other hand, the victims of abuses report them to state organizations... However, the church's stand is obviously identified with justice and the defense of human rights... it does not want to walk hand in hand with the government, but it does not want to oppose the government either.

[Reporter] What is your role in the peace talks?

[Rivera] The bishops again named me as mediator. However, since the La Palma meeting I have not been involved in special missions regarding the upcoming meeting. God willing, I will be the mediator of that meeting.

[Reporter] You talk about humanizing the war. Is this a euphemism? It is possible for you to humanize the war? Would it not be better that you as mediators propose a truce?

[Rivera] The term humanizing the war comes from the council. It is a duty of the church to humanize any tension. A host of tensions is present in a man's life and the worst one is certainly war.

However, there are measures that help to make that belligerant action less painful. For example, there are a number of international laws concerning wounded, prisoners, and so on. Obviously, the church has always been against war. I have always opposed war. You can confirm this by checking into what I said during my homily 8 days after the final offensive; that is, at the beginning of my mandate as an apostolic administrator. We cannot do more than lessen the pain of war; to alleviate it, lessen its effect. That is what we mean by humanizing the war. I believe that very important steps toward this end have been taken. The humanization of war is being mentioned in documents from the government and the other sides. One of the objectives of the mixed commission is actually just that.

[Reporter] Monsignor: Do you think that the Geneva convention can be applied to a war such as the one being waged in El Salvador?

[Rivera] I understand that it applies to international wars. However, what is the difference between an international war and this war among brothers? Are the deadly weapons being used not the same?

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS REAGAN VICTORY FAVORABLE

PA090345 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Nov 84 p 3

[Excerpt] When approached by EL MUNDO last night at the Presidente Hotel where the U.S. elections results were being announced, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio said: "President Reagan's victory is a favorable factor for the Salvadoran democracy because he has always been an ally of this country's cause."

When asked about a possible U.S. intervention in the Central American are because of Reagan's reelection, Tenorio said: "The problem is that Nicaragua's attitude toward its neighbors is hostile and belligerent. U.S. democracy is not offensive, whereas the Soviet totalitarianism is. The truly aggressive and interventionist attitude comes from the totalitarian systems like Nicaragua and Cuba and not from the United States." Regarding El Salvador, the foreign minister said that intervention is not needed nor would it be allowed because there is an Armed Forces that respects our constitution.

30 DEAD AFTER INTENSE FIGHTING ON SUCHITOTO

PA130126 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] A total of 30 bodies, members of the public forces, among them policemen, soldiers and members of the Air Force, were identified by the judicial authorities of El Salvador and Ilopango, as part of the aftermath of the violent clashes in Suchitoto yesterday.

According to the report there are still more casualties among civilians, guerrillas and soldiers, which still have not been identified by the troops that have resumed control of the city. Meanwhile, a telephone call from Suchitoto confirmed that the troops are in control of the city, where they already found the body of a guerrilla.

A group of foreign correspondents who returned last night from Suchitoto, reported that on their way back they ran into several guerrilla road blocks, but that they were allowed to pass through. They also reported that the Air Force has been bombing these positions.

It was also reported that the 5th civil judge was at the Armed Forces' funeral parlor from 1600 to 2100 yesterday, identifying the bodies of 23 soldiers while the civil judge of Ilopango was doing the same with the bodies of 7 members of the Salvadoran Air Force. Despite the violent clashes, only electric power has been affected.

COPREFA REPORTS CLASH, CASUALTIES IN SUCHITOTO

PA110508 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Report from the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, issued in San Salvador, on 9 November]

[Text] The tenacious resistance of the National Police forces stationed in Suchitoto has frustrated the terrorist hordes' plans to take over the city. Since 0200, the FMLN launched a heavy attack using rifle fire, Chinese-made rocket launchers, and mortars, with the intention of destroying and taking over the martyr city. During the first morning hours, the Armed Forces cordoned off Suchitoto and members of the Airborne Battalion infiltrated the streets to start evicting the rebels. According to preliminary reports, the rebels sustained approximately 100 dead and a still undetermined number of wounded.

Before being dispersed by the Salvadoran troops, the aggressors destroyed two houses with RPG-2 rockets and wounded four innocent civilians, three women and one man. Suchitoto is now under complete control of the Armed Forces while some of its members are persecuting the FMLN members which have fled in disarray towards many areas.

The quick reaction of these rapid deployment units and the heroic defense of the policemen countered the terrorists' plans to destroy the local church and schools, according to a radio communication intercepted by the Armed Forces this morning.

Upon issuing this bulletin, the Armed Forces reports 20 dead and 32 wounded.

FMLN RADIO ON CASUALTIES IN SUCHITOTO BATTLE

PA131600 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos is now receiving the final figures on the number of casualties inflicted on troops of coffee grower Vides Casanova in Suchitoto.

Attention! These are the final figures for the tremendous attrition caused to the dictatorship's troops during the Suchitoto battle.

The Modesto Ramirez Central Front reports that 148 casualties, including dead and wounded, resulted in the clashes with troops of the Airborne Battalion, the 1st Infantry Brigade, and the criminal National Police in the Suchitoto battle. The breakdown of the 148 casualties, including dead and wounded, follows: 83 for the National Police, 46 for the elite Airborne Battalion, including a captain of the elite troops, and 19 for the 1st Infantry Brigade. This was a defeat for Oneciforo Blandon and the elephant-like Colonel Jaime Perez... [announcer correct himself] Jaime Flores. We inflicted a total of 148 casualties on the dictatorship's troops in the Suchitoto battle. Meanwhile the dictatorship lost eight Air Force aircraft.

VENCEREMOS ON REAGAN REELECTION, DUARTE POSITION

PA122330 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Report on U.S. Presidential election]

[Excerpts] In a small, dirty, and humid room in one of those buildings (?where the paint is peeling off) in Brooklyn, New York, (Daniel Banks), a black American, indifferently hears on his transistor radio on the evening of 6 November 1984 that Ronald Reagan had been reelected to a new 4-year presidential term.

Like millions of Americans, (Banks) did not vote. Reagan's victory will in no way change Bank's [words indistinct] dramatic personal situation or that of 11 million jobless Americans. [Passage indistinct] the entire publicity apparatus manipulated through magazines, newspapers, radio stations, television programs and newspaper advertisements, the power groups in the United States to sell to their own people and to the rest of the world the image of a country with an almost perfect democracy, a country of freedoms, the paradise of equal opportunity, freedom of the press, and American middle-class comfort. Like everything else in the United States, this is a lie, a well-written Hollywood script to be consumed like hamburgers and Coca-Colas by a people thirsty for adventure and fiction and for export to Third World natives. In the United States there are basically two large power blocs, represented with slight differences in the two traditional American parties, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Everything else, absolutely everything, from their famous freedom of the press to their quasi-perfect democracy, everything revolves around these two power blocs.

Reagan was elected by the Wall Street magnates and the kings of the Detroit car industry. He was not elected by the Indians, the poor, the blacks, or the Hispanics who live in the United States.

But who is Ronald Reagan? Reagan, the president of one of the world's most powerful countries, is a veritable ignoramus, whose level of knowledge does not surpass that of a ninth grade student, Reagan is not well versed in either sociology, economy, geography, arithmetic, foreign policy, or anything else. His gaffes are famous, as when he said in Brazil that he was happy to be Bolivia, or more recently in Ireland, where he warmly greeted the president in a country where there is no president but a prime minister. Reagan is really a good puppet who acts on television.

For our peoples, Reagan is synonymous with war. Who should worry over Reagan's victory, the FMLN or Duarte? Reagan's victory does not make us, in the FMLN, lose sleep. It neither frightens nor worries us in the least. It would have been the same for us if Mondale had won. For us the enemy is the same, regardless of which face looks out of the White House's windows in Washington. We have not forgotten that Democratic administration promoted the invasions of Vietnam and Cuba. The FMLN has continued its struggle to achieve national liberation and break the imperialist chains, regardless of the electoral results in the United States. It is Jose Napoleon Duarte who should worry over Reagan's victory. Duarte's role as an element contributing to Reagan's victory has come to an end. Duarte is no longer as valuable as he was before 6 November. From an ideological standpoint, Reagan is closer to [Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, leader] D'Aubuisson than to Duarte. This is already being felt in the air. The big businessmen are urging the Armed Forces in barely veiled tones to stage a coup; they are urging the Army to rid itself immediately of Duarte, who is just a hindrance. And Sigifredo Ochoa, Jaime Flores, Adolfo Onecifero Blandon; and Juan Rafael Bustillo would not mind doing this. Duarte has played his role. The next step is an offensive by the most recalcitrant oligarchic sector, represented by ARENA, D'Aubuisson, and the fascist military men. Duarte is the one who should be saddened by Reagan's victory; and he probably is sad indeed. D'Aubuisson and the reactionary oligarchs got the green light on 6 November 1984, and they will not delay in moving ahead. Time will prove us right.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS INCURSION BY HONDURAN ARMY

PA140148 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0050 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] At 1300 on Tuesday 13 November, a Honduran Army company entered Salvadoran territory through the northern sector of the Morazan Department. The Honduran troops advanced 5 km inside our territory, as far as Los Patos and La Galera villages, Sabanitas jurisdiction.

Clashes ensued between FMLN members and (?Honduran troops). So far, we have no information on the number of casualties that the Honduran Army suffered, while one of our men was wounded.

In the Salvadoran Army's current operation in Morazan Department, this is the second time that the Army has received support from the Honduran Army in our territory. As we reported to our people some days ago, the Honduran Army gave support to the Atlacatl Battalion during the occupation of (Roblecito) heights located near San Fernando. This time, the Honduran Army entered our territory in support of the Arce Battalion, that is to say, the Honduran Army's action today was to support the Arce Battalion, which was trained by the United States in Honduras.

In addition, it has been confirmed that in the Colomoncagua and [words indistinct], Honduran villages bordering our territory, military preparations are under way by an important contingent of Honduran and U.S. troops. There are U.S. soldiers on Honduras' border area, a few kilometers from Morazan Department. This information has been confirmed by local Honduran residents. This agrees with reports released by numerous news media regarding the arrival of 100 U.S. paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division in Honduras. This is the same division that invaded the small island of Grenada 1 year ago.

We denounce this U.S. operation and preparations as part of Ronald Reagan's aggression against Central America.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA DEPARTS FOR OAS MEETING IN BRAZIL

PA112321 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Nov 84 p 2 A

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica left today for Brazil to participate in the OAS General Assembly. Jorge Ramon Hernandez and Policarpo Callejas, Paz Barnica's assistants, are also to depart today to join the Honduran delegation in Brasilia.

An international news dispatch reported that the Contadora foreign ministers will take advantage of the occasion to submit the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America to the delegates of the OAS General Assembly. The version of the document that will be submitted is the one approved during the 19-20 October meeting in Tegucigalpa in which the foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica participated.

According to Paz Barnica, the meeting in Tegucigalpa was held to improve the Contadora plan, but not to make any substantial changes in its fundamental aspects. However, the version that developed from the Tegucigalpa meeting did make substantial changes to the Contadora plan, such as eliminating the clause which prohibited military maneuvers and proposing a military balance among the countries in the region.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SEEKS TO 'STRENGTHEN' DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

PM140923 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Nov 84 pp 1, 18

[Telephone interview with President-elect Daniel Ortega by Nuccio Ciconte, on 9 November; place not given]

[Text] We spoke on the telephone yesterday with Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega, elected Nicaragua's new president-elect in free elections on Sunday.

[Ciconte] The Managua government has put the Army and the population itself on the alert and accuses Washington of preparing a climate best suited to aggression. President Ortega, what is going on?

[Ortega] At the very time when voting has backed President Reagan in the U.S. election, a campaign has been mounted with the aim of giving the U.S. public a negative view of the effort made in Nicaragua to democratize the country through the 4 November election. An attempt is being made to portray Nicaragua as a warlike, armed country threatening the security of the Central Americans and even U.S. security. It is no coincidence. Our impression is that it is a plan drawn up by President Reagan's advisers, that it is aimed at convincing the public who voted for Reagan in the recent election, following his promise to make every effort for world peace and not to use aggressive methods in Central America. At least, that was Reagan's argument before the election. Now, however, a campaign is being mounted to justify aggression against Nicaragua. Now an alleged consignment of Soviet MIG's is being used as a pretext for threatening us. There is talk of bombing, even of an attack. Just a few minutes ago, before our telephone conversation began, another USAF spy plane flew over Nicaragua. Another flew over the port of Corinto, where our antiaircraft defense fired a number of warning shots. It is a clear threat which forces us to take measures to defend ourselves, so as to guarantee our integrity and national sovereignty.

[Ciconte] President Ortega, Nicaragua says that the Soviet MIG's have not arrived in the port of Corinto. But do you intend to purchase weapons from the USSR?

[Ortega] We have repeated on several occasions our right, the same as any state in the world, to secure the means necessary for our country's defense. It is a principle that we have defended and will continue to defend, even if this displeases the United States, even if they threaten us again.

[Ciconte] But is there a way of making the situation in Central America less tense? Is the Contadora peace plan still valid? Can it produce specific results?

[Ortega] The situation is very serious. And governments and public opinion internationally should concern themselves with this. There is a danger of a war of vast proportions in Central America. U.S. intervention in Nicaragua would create a real holocaust. This is why we consider it important to mobilize international public opinion. In any case the threats against Nicaragua are a sign of the actions that the United States could take within the context of the confrontation with the socialist community, actions that could seriously jeopardize international security and stability. You ask me how we intend to act to emerge from this situation. We have asked for the UN Security Council to be convened. And we still draw attention to the Contadora Group's peace plan. It is a plan that envisages freezing the entry of weapons into the Central American region. This is a very important factor which the United States has dismissed and refused to accept, however. Our commitment is to continue to struggle for the success of the Contadora peace proposal. But there is also the problem of our negotiations with the United States. We have already met seven times in Mexico, and another meeting is planned. So there are certain channels of communication that leave open the possibility of a negotiated political solution, which we do not want to reject. Indeed, we want precisely to strengthen these instruments of dialogue.

[Ciconte] So much for the international context. What about the domestic situation? The Sandinista Front has won the election. The vote presents a picture of an open and pluralist country. So is there room for genuine pluralism in Nicaragua's future?

[Ortega] We are committed to struggling to defend pluralism, the mixed economy, and our policy of nonalignment. And indeed to consolidate them more and more.

The National Constituent Assembly elected Sunday will draw up the constitution. The Sandinist Front will do its utmost to establish through the constitution a democratic and pluralist regime that will defend the mixed economy and be increasingly committed to an international policy of nonalignment.

[Ciconte] Commander Ortega, some moderate and right-wing forces did not take part in the election. Will the national dialogue continue with those forces too?

[Ortega] The national dialogue will continue. And Monday there will be another meeting.

[Ciconte] What do you hope to achieve?

[Ortega] The main objective of the dialogue is to promote peace and national unity. If during the meetings any serious proposals for insertion into the new constitution emerge, we believe the National Constituent Assembly will take account of them.

[Ciconte] But is it possible to reach a dialogue, even with the armed contras, that is, with those other than former Somozist guards?

[Ortega] We draw no distinction among all these groups. It is the United States that wants to wage war on us, and to that end it has used both former Somozist guards and other forces opposed to the Sandinist revolution. Robelo is now in the same group as the Somozists, and the same applies to Pastora. They receive weapons from the CIA and are financed by the Reagan administration. We are carrying on the dialogue in Mexico directly with the United States, which is the real leader of and the brains behind the counterrevolution. And it is only in that forum that a final agreement can be reached.

BORGE URGES ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO U.S.

PA131839 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] Matagalpa -- "The will to resist does not suffice: resistance must be organized," Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaragua's interior minister, said yesterday in Matagalpa as he vigorously urged the Nicaraguan people to "make the call for action with your hearts" to face direct Yankee intervention. During the commemoration of the death anniversary of Commander Carlos Fonseca, leader of the Sandinist popular revolution, Borge, who is a member of the FSLN National Directorate, added that in the face of intervention "the only option is to fight in the daylight and the dark of the night to defeat our enemies with the people's vengeance house by house, hamlet by hamlet, and stone for stone." He said that in addition to the aggressions by imperialism's supersonic aircraft, "that violate Nicaragua's airspace like hell's buzzards," and warships, there is the "unpunished and sophisticated" publicity for foreign and, particularly, U.S. consumption. Borge said that through a publicity campaign Reagan is attempting to persuade world public opinion to support his policies, adding that the U.S. President has apparently succeeded in rallying the support of congressmen who previously opposed his warmongering plans to help him in that effort. However, the Sandinist leader did not rule out the possibility that voices within the imperialist monster will prevent the carrying out of an apocalypse in Central America.

"How can anyone who is not stupid, evil, or a politician with vested interests fail to see that Nicaragua's Army is for defense?" Tomas asked aloud. He emphasized that the American people are not in danger but the Nicaraguans are. We are already victims of a war launched by the United States. "How can they ask that we not defend ourselves if, following the direct orders of the U.S. President, they are waging war against us with funds taken from the pockets of U.S. taxpayers?" he stressed.

Not only do we lack the desire to attack, Borge said, even if we were in a position to attack we would not do it, he added. "It will be entirely different if there is intervention against Nicaragua," he warned. Borge stated that the United States wants to rip

this society apart with cannon fire because it is an example that Latin American peoples cannot resist. The interior minister added that if an invasion takes place "invaders will be killed, not Nicaraguans. We are determined to win. We will never admit defeat.

The only option is to resist until our last shot is fired, our last drop of blood is shed, and our last song and slogan against the invader is spent."

He said that all men, women, children, and the elderly must organize military resistance at once. "We will not greet them with bells of rejoicing but with machine-gun fire. There will be no doors in Nicaragua, only open trenches; our women will not stroke the repulsive freckles on their backs, they will empty their guts; our women's eyes must deceive them and lead them to their deaths," Borge proclaimed. He said that the Nicaraguan counterrevolution is still active in Nicaragua's mountains. He unveiled a macabre plan to abduct 9-15 year olds, forceably train them in camps in Nueva Guinea and Rio Blanco, and then force them into combat. He presented youths Silvio Rene Savallos and Julio Cesar Jarquin to the public, explaining that they escaped from one of those camps. He said that counterrevolutionary Ricardo Centeno Valle, leader of the mercenary ring that is conducting this action, is being sought. Visibly outraged, Tomas said that many children have been killed at these cmaps and that it is believed that 40 have already been kidnapped. He cited the case of a child identified as "the cat" who was beheaded for attempting to flee. He revealed that several people have been arrested in connection with these actions and that all of those found guilty "will receive rigid punishment that will not yield to the revolution's customary generosity."

BORGE ATTACKS U.S. 'OBSESSION' WITH INTERVENTION

PA121554 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, predicted that in the event of a U.S. invasion against Nicaragua, the frontiers of Central America, Latin America, and even the United States would be erased. The leader's words boomed through Matagalpa, as he addressed thousands of Region 6 inhabitants who gathered to pay tribute to the founder of the revolutionary vanguard, Commander Carlos Fonseca, on the eighth anniversary of his immortal birth.

Everything that was said concerning the revolution's refusal to hold elections fell like rotten fruit; the U.S. gunboats can raze the land, but never that impregnable fortress, which is the Nicaraguan people's truth, Commander Borge went on. He added: If Nicaragua does not have sophisticated weapons, and if it has been the first to ratify the Contadora Document and to hold elections, then why this sickly obsession by the Reagan administration to militarily intervene in our country? The National Directorate member asked rhetorically. He then asked the people gathered there if they were afraid of the low-altitude flights made by the Blackbird, which he labeled hell's buzzard. The crowd answered with a resounding no.

GOVERNMENT SOURCE DENIES MIG'S, MISSILES ON SHIP

PA091912 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (AFP) -- A government source who asked to remain anonymous has told AFP that the Soviet ship "Bakuriani," which arrived 2 days ago in the port of Corinto, 150 km northeast of Managua, "unloaded ammunition and antiaircraft defense batteries, but no MIG airplanes." The source added that the ship also carried "some other general cargo," but that it "did not contain ground-to-air missiles, either."

The "mystery" of the Soviet cargo ship unleashed a great deal of speculation, and the possibility that it might be carrying Soviet MIG-21's or combat helicopters was not dismissed. Two U.S. Navy frigates "hounded" the "Bakuriani" on Wednesday as it was entering the port of Corinto, coming as close as 5 miles from the coast.

On Wednesday night 5 teams of stevedores, approximately 150 men, began unloading amidst extreme security measures, while other "occasional" workers were sent home.

"Only organized labor and people who are trusted by the administration were allowed to work," according to Armando Salazar, one of those who was denied access to the port installations.

Between Wednesday and Thursday over 20 military trucks carried part of the shipment to an undisclosed place in the center of the country.

In addition, at least one "trailer," guarded by light Army vehicles, left the port under strict security measures.

PEOPLE NOT INTIMIDATED BY U.S. 'BLACKBIRD'

PA902209 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Report by Eligio Alvarez Montalban]

[Text] Like a sinister omen, once again today the "Blackbird" flew over Nicaraguan skies. It is the messenger of a Reaganite apocalypse, the angel that announces death, pestilence, and hunger, even worse than those that destroyed Coventry and Guernica, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki.

For a second time the spokesman of the so-called Western and Christian values, Mr Reagan, has sent us the "Blackbird" as the herald of an exterminating angel. It is ominous warning of what could happen to the Nicaraguan people if they do not obey his imperial orders, if they do not surrender to the implacable yoke of the White House and is similar to what Lyndon Johnson did when he ordered the criminal bombings of Vietnam and Cambodia, trying to intimidate and frighten the heroic peoples of that nation in southeast Asia.

Howver, just as Hitler and Mussolini did in World War II, and as in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos by Johnson, Nixon, and Ford, and as Reagan now intends to do with his "Blackbird" in Nicaragua, all of these breakers of the most basic principles of international law, of human rights, of peace, and universal coexistence, never had their way, just as Mr Reagan will not have his way no matter how many "Blackbirds" he sends us as well as other similar creatures of similar plumage to pierce with their fateful cargoes the limpid sky of our Sandinist fatherland.

Universal Justice -- the same that Dario many times referred to in his Ode to Roosevelt and Jesus Christ, why are you tardy, what are you waiting for -- always, sooner or later has prevailed over the unfortunate justice elaborated and invoked by men to satisfy their selfish and spurious interests.

Just as the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos resisted the U.S. machine-gunning and naplam during so many years of cruel struggle, in the same manner that the Salvadoran people are doing at this time without being frightened in any way, our Nicaraguan people led by their vanguard the FSLN, is prepared for the worse, and is willing to face not only "Blackbirds," but also the greatest and most rapacious imperial eagles from the Reaganite fauna.

9 NOV NOTE TO SHULTZ PROTESTS OVERFLIGHTS

PA092019 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1930 GMT 9 Nov 84

["Protest note" from the "Foreign Ministry" to Secretary of State Shultz; read by Foreign Ministry adviser Agusto Zamora -- live]

[Text] Mr Secretary of State: I address your excellency to refer again to the serious incidents that I list: Today, 9 November, from 0824 to 0845, a U.S. Air Force SR-71 plane reentered our national airspace in Cinco Pinos, Chinandega Department.

The SR-71 plane flew over the following places in our national territory: Leon, Managua, Masaya, Jinotepe, Juigalpa, and Laguna de Perlas. With this latest violation of our sovereign airspace, the U.S. Government has carried out three spy overflights above our national territory in 8 days.

This was done with planes which are used especially in cases where plans for a direct military intervention are underway. In Nicaragua's case, as we have already denounced, this plan would include massive bombings of our territory and the use of U.S. Army troops to carry out ground attacks.

These large-scale espionage activities, in addition to the presence of U.S. Navy war vessels off our coast which have carried out provocations, surveillance, and exploration operations, constitute clear evidence that the U.S. Government is trying to launch a direct and large-scale war against Nicaragua that would most probably threaten regional and world peace.

In view of the accelerated escalation of interventionist plans against Nicaragua, my government reiterates its legitimate and inalienable right to defend the homeland's sovereignty and independence with all necessary means.

In presenting its most formal and vigorous protest in the face of this new and unspeakable violation of our national sovereignty, the Nicaraguan Government once again urges the U.S. Government to abandon its warmongering policy toward Nicaragua. It also vigorously calls on it to stop these actions that violate international law and an International Court of Justice order issued on 10 May.

The U.S. Government cannot ignore the serious consequences and responsibility that a direct military intervention against Nicaragua would entail for the security and stability of the Central American region and international peace.

[Signed] Yours faithfully, Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister.

11 NOV PROTEST NOTE TO U.S. ON AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

PA120505 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0416 GMT 12 Nov 84

["Protest note" sent from "Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto" to Secretary of State Shultz; dated 11 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Secretary of State: Once again I address Your Excellency in reference to the following events:

Today, 11 November, at 0915, a U.S. Air Force SR-71 airplane once again entered our sovereign airspace in the Department of Chinandega, overflying Managua, Masaya, Juilgapa and Bluefields. The SR-71 airplane then made a turn and proceeded to fly over Matagalpa, Esteli and Punta Huete, leaving the country at 0936 through the Boquita sector. Similarly, at 1105, the SR-71 airplane once again entered our national airspace in the Department of Chinandega, overflying Leon, Managua, Juigalpa and northern Bluefields, leaving Nicaraguan territory from that sector at approximately 1115.

In addition, at 1110 on this same day, a U.S. Air Force RC-135 [as heard] airplane entered our national airspace in the area of Punta Cosiguina, bombing [bombardeando as heard] the Nicaraguan Pacific coast. We repeat, in addition, at 1110 on this same day, a U.S. Air Force RC-135 airplance entered our national airspace in the area of Punta Cosiguina, skirting [bordeando] Nicargua's Pacific coast up to San Juan del Sur, then crossing the isthmus of Rivas and Lake Nicaragua after which it headed toward Costa Rican territory. These daily, repeated violations of our national airspace are evidence of the abusive and arrogant behavior of the U.S. Government, the consequence of its illegal policy and of the use and threat of force against Nicaragua in violation of the most basic principles that should govern the relationships between states and that are confirmed in international law and the UN Charter.

The military and paramilitary activities being carried out by the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence also constitute an open violation of the ruling handed down on 10 May by the International Court of Justice.

In view of these serious actions, which are preliminary steps to the unleashing of a direct and massive war against my country, the Nicaraguan Government reaffirms its inalienable right to defend its national sovereignty and independence. Moreover, it is necessary to point out that the blasts from the SR-71 airplane have caused serious material damage to the homes and property of Nicaraguans. Hence, the Nicaraguan Government holds the U.S. Administration directly responsible for all damage to Nicaraguan properties.

In presenting its most formal and vigorous protest of these latest unspeakable acts of espionage, which, moreover, constitute a brutal psychological act of aggression against the Nicaraguan people, the government vigorously urges the U.S. Administration to halt all these manifestations of a warlike policy of force and the threat of force, while recommending that it seriously consider the very serious consequences to regional and world peace of a direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

Yours truly,

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto, Foreign Minister of Nicaragua

ENTIRE COUNTRY PLACED ON STATE OF ALERT

PA121256 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1217 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Communique No 1 issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry in Managua on 12 November]

[Text] In view of the gravity of the military aggression threats against our country and in compliance with the official communique issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 7 November 1984, which establishes that the people should take heed of mobilization calls to defend the fatherland, the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry informs people of the following:

1. All the regular ground, sea, and air combat troops, reserve units, and the Sandinist People's Militia have been placed on a state of alert throughout the national territory.
2. In order to strengthen the defenses of the capital at the side of the fighting people, the High Command has ordered the deployment of the armored vehicles of Managua's ground troops as of dawn today.
3. All reserve and militiamen belonging to 3d Military Region units will be receiving instructions through their respective units so that they be ready to fulfill combat missions assigned to them.
4. The thousands of young people who belong to Managua's student production battalions, who on orders from the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction did not go to coffee harvest areas, and who are being integrated into new combat units, will continue receiving their guidelines through the 3d Military Region Command.

CIVIL DEFENSE GENERAL STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA121337 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the Civil Defense General Staff on 12 November in Managua]

[Text] Considering the situation noted in the emergency communique No 1 of the Ministry of Defense, dated 12 November 1984, the General Staff of Civil Defense issues to the people of Nicaragua, particularly those in the capital, the following preventive instructions:

1. To follow the specific instructions already issued and others that may be issued concerning civil defense and the measures to be taken in the event of an air attack.
2. To heed the appeals to integrate the civil defense brigades which may be issued by the various general staffs to the people and the national economy entities.
3. To take note of the announcements issued by the general staffs and civil defense brigades which define the various points of concentration and where to go to receive the corresponding guidance.
4. To participate in the preventive and protective measures issued by the Ministry of Health, [MINSA], the National Fire Preventing System [Sinacoi], Sinacon [expansion unknown], the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute [Inssbi] and other state entities related to defense.
5. To remain permanently tuned to Voz de Nicaragua in order to receive the corresponding guidance.
6. To fulfill with discipline the guidance that may be issued for this situation of alert by the national general staff of civil defense, and the general staffs of state entities.

Managua, 12 November 1984

COMMITTEES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON DEFENSE MEASURES

PA132312 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 84 p 5

[Communique issued by the Sandinist Defense Committees [DCS] National Executive Committee on 12 November in Managua]

[Text] Considering the serious situation created by the U.S. Government's war plans against our people which have been demonstrated by the following acts:

Consent violation of our airspace by spy planes, creating fear and unrest among the population. Violation of our territorial waters by U.S. battleships, which is an open provocation. Concentration of mercenary forces on the other side of our northern and southern borders, from where they attack us and cause death and destruction in our country.

All of these actions are being carried out to destroy the advance of the Sandinist people's revolution and the Nicaraguan people. In view of the imperative need to defend the nation's sovereignty and honor, the CDS must immediately take the following measures:

1. Increase civil defense in our respective neighborhoods.
Organize a civil defense general staff in each neighborhood.
Reactivate the first aid and fire brigades immediately.
Resume the construction and reconditioning of the bomb shelters.
Implement all of the measures issued by the General Staff of Civil Defense.
2. Obtain the effective participation of the people in revolutionary vigilance.
Watch and defend economic targets to prevent the sabotage to our economy.
Every vigilant revolutionary should constantly be on the watch for anyone trying to create conditions favorable to the enemy.
3. Help in the mobilization of the militias to their respective units.
Enlist new members to the militia.
See that not one citizen who can hold a rifle stays out of the combat training in his respective militia unit.
4. Ensure the correct operation of people's stores as a secure source of distribution of staples.
The people's inspectors should ensure that there is a just distribution of staples.
In conclusion, we wish to say:
Be on the alert for any information carried by the local news media to our people.
In these difficult moments for our country, make our organization an insurmountable wall against which the imperialist efforts to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution will crash.
The current situation should make us stronger each day in our neighborhoods, territories and city blocks, so that our presence is felt wherever there is a CDS.
Unity among all social sectors should prevail in order to preserve the country's sovereignty and to make our defense a decisive task of the Nicaraguan people.

ARMORED VEHICLES, TANKS PLACED IN POSITION

PA121947 Rome IPS in Spanish 1709 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Report by Carlos Salazar]

[Excerpt] Managua, 12 Nov -- Early this morning armored vehicles and T-55 Soviet-made tanks took strategic positions in Managua and in other regions of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government fears an armed intervention.

The first emergency communique issued today by the Sandinist government called the people to a "mobilization" in the face of "the gravity of the military aggression threats against our country."

The communique states: "All the regular ground, sea, and air combat troops, reserve units, and the Sandinist People's Militia have been placed on a state of alert throughout the national territory."

Since last Saturday hundreds of air raid shelters and trenches have been built in very populated Managua neighborhoods and areas near public buildings and busy streets.

Around the civic center, a complex of public building in the capital, there are eight T-55 tanks and other armored vehicles on watch while passers-by look on nervously.

Soviet-made BM-21 reactive artillery pieces have been placed at strategic points of the capital.

STUDENTS MAKE PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND MANAGUA

PA121714 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Thousands of young Nicaraguans have been meeting in their schools to receive instructions and plan the defense of the capital. Thousands of young Nicaraguans met yesterday in Managua's schools to receive instructions and plan the defense of the capital in case U.S. troops intervene. The 20,000 students who had been organized into Student Battalions for Production, BEP, are now part of the Territorial Militia and are receiving military training. Our objective is to defend every house and every neighborhood from an invader we must defeat, said (Ana Cecilia Albir), member of the National Executive Committee of the 19 July Sandinist Youth.

YOUTHS DETERMINED TO MEET U.S. AGGRESSION

PA111801 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] The determination of our youths to combat U.S. troops who may dare invade our territory was confirmed yesterday by the general coordinator of the 19 July Youth Movement, companero Carlos Carrion, at a news conference held in Managa. He revealed that specific measures have already been adopted for the defense of the homeland, such as the setting up of the places where thousands of youths will pick up their weapons in preparation to defend Managua. Gustavo Vega, president of the National Union of Nicaraguan Students, UNEN, exhorted all university students in the world to mobilize to prevent a direct U.S. aggression.

FSLN REPORTEDLY ASKS U.S. CITIZENS TO LEAVE

PA091935 Rome IPS in Spanish 1842 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (IPS) -- It was learned in Managua today that in the past few hours the ruling FSLN asked U.S. citizens residing in Nicaragua to leave the country. According to this information, the FSLN has asked some 300 members of the Committee of U.S. Citizens Residing in Nicaragua to decide whether they wish to stay or leave the country in view of the danger of a military invasion.

According to the report, which has not been officially confirmed, the committee asked the Sandinist leaders for "a little time" to consult with their parent organizations in the United States.

It was also learned that if the U.S. citizens decide to remain they must participate in the defense of Nicaragua.

A committee source told IPS today that there are a few more than 300 U.S. cooperators [cooperantes], who belong to Christian, human rights, and medical assistance groups in the United States.

According to the report, the committee has decided to develop a "contingency plan" to be applied in the United States encompassing "civil disobedience" in the form of peaceful protests in the streets, "sit-ins at federal and congressional offices, and picketing in front of military installations."

Meanwhile, it was learned from the same source that beginning tomorrow a group of 40 U.S. citizens will begin a "permanent vigil for peace," at Corinto, a port 148 km northwest of Managua.

The first group, which will begin the vigil tomorrow, will live in the homes of Corinto residents and will be replaced each week by persons from the United States.

It was learned that each U.S. citizen will finance his own trip to Managua and his stay in the country. For the duration of the vigil, the U.S. citizens will dig trenches and build antiaircraft shelters and will cooperate in community tasks such as sanitation activities, the construction of schools, and support for health centers. In addition, they will cooperate in civil defense tasks in order to help evacuate the population in the event of a military invasion.

In another quarter, it was learned from Corinto that two U.S. Navy frigates are anchored some 12 to 15 miles off the coast.

According to the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua, 3,000 U.S. citizens live in that country. This includes officials, temporary residents, and cooperators, although most of them have dual nationalities and have been here for many years.

Meanwhile, the Soviet ship that was reported in the United States to be carrying MIG airplanes for the Sandinist Government is still in Corinto.

U.S. CITIZENS GIVEN OPTION TO LEAVE OR STAY

PA092320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] It was learned here that in the past few hours the FSLN has asked some 300 U.S. cooperators [cooperantes] to decide whether, in view of the danger of a military invasion, they wish to remain or leave Nicaragua.

A spokesman for the Committee of U.S. Citizens residing in Managua told AFP that the majority of the group of cooperators "are willing to remain in Nicaragua." However, the U.S. citizens, among whom there are technicians and professionals, have not given an official answer to the FSLN. It is believed that some 3,000 U.S. citizens are in Nicaragua, many of whom are children of Nicaraguan citizens born in the United States.

For the past few months the U.S. residents have been carrying out weekly vigils before the U.S. Embassy in Managua to protest the Reagan administration's policy.

Meanwhile, in the diplomatic circles preparations have begun to face the possibility of an attack and landing of U.S. troops, as has been denounced by the Sandinist government.

Several diplomatic missions drafted their contingency plans over a year ago following the United States invasion of Grenada when it was believed that Nicaragua would be attacked.

No information has been disclosed about the Cuban cooperators, who are mostly doctors and teachers.

However, it is believed that the Sandinist government is doing the same as it did with the U.S. citizens and with the other groups of Latin American and European cooperators.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

PA092154 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] New York -- The Nicaraguan Government has fixed the attention of the international public on the escalating U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua and the new threats to this country's sovereignty. A declaration was issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and revealed at UN headquarters by Nicaragua's permanent representative to the OAS.

It states that as of 6 November, Nicaragua has been the target of a propaganda campaign organized by the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon, and CIA, and that their objective is to prepare the American people for terrorist actions against Nicaragua. The statement points out that Nicaragua reaffirms its inalienable right to self-defense, sovereignty, the adoption of necessary measures, and the acquisition of the necessary means to guarantee its defense in order to respond to a criminal aggression by mercenary forces, and to the danger of a direct attack by the U.S. Armed Forces.

The Nicaraguan Government requested an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to study the serious threat to that country's security. The statement expresses the assurance that the international community will reject the policies of threatening a war against Nicaragua, and will never accept the bloodbath that a direct invasion by the U.S. Armed Forces could cause in Nicaragua and Central America.

CHAMORRO MORA ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA102044 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Addressing the UN Security Council, Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora denounced the imminence of a U.S. military invasion against the Nicaraguan people. Ambassador Chamorro Mora cited several officials and military advisers of the Reagan administration to demonstrate that the U.S. war of aggression is being escalated through frequent, brazen violations of our jurisdictional waters and air space.

Chamorro Mora cited U.S. Admiral Gene LaRogue, director for defense information, who explained the plan for aggression.

[Begin Chamorro Mora recording] From a strictly military standpoint, mid-November would be an ideal time for the introduction of U.S. troops in Nicaragua. From a military standpoint, everything is in place -- the plans are ready and the troops are trained. All the president has to do is give the order and U.S. troops will enter into action.

I will continue to quote: "The notification to Congress can be delayed because it will not be in session and, as regards its affairs, it will not be organized until mid February. When the Congress finally becomes involved, everything will be over, except the occupation period."

I quote: "The 2 years of intensive exercises in Central America have made the personnel and their commanders familiar with the terrain and the coastal waters. U.S. forces would simultaneously enter Nicaragua in an orchestrated mass maneuver staged from land, air, and sea." [end recording]

Ambassador Chamorro Mora also told the UN Security Council:

[Begin Chamorro Mora recording] While endorsing the Contadora effort Nicaragua has very clearly stated that the United States must make a serious commitment to regional peace more than ever before. In view of our clamor for peace, the U.S. Government has responded by developing actions intended to block (?this) initiative, prevent its culmination, and step up the aggressions against my country, not stopping in its determination to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government for a single moment.

Mr President, it would be naive to think or believe that the U.S. Government is deceiving itself and that this is the explanation for its constant violations of international law and for its policy of state terrorism.

On the contrary, aware of the illegitimacy of its aggression against Nicaragua and of the international community's repudiation of its aggressive actions, the U.S. Government has decided to cover itself with a lamb's skin, seeking to make believe that it endorses the Contadora effort and the opening of direct talks with Nicaragua and the urging of one of the member countries of that negotiating group. One need not be a shrewd observer to understand the true intentions of the United States and the nature of its subsequent actions.

Mr President: On various occasions we have denounced the current U.S. Administration's double standard policy at this forum and at the general assembly. We are doing this again today as we observe the consequences of the so-called constructive observations made on the Contadora Document, whose real purpose was established in the secret report on a U.S. National Security Council meeting in which the U.S. President participated. A summary of this report was included in an article by (Alma Guillermo Prieto) and (Davis Osman) published in THE WASHINGTON POST on 6 [as heard] November under the headline "Memo the United States: Latin Pact Effectively Blocked." This article clearly demonstrates that the Reagan administration never had serious intentions with regard to Contadora, that it does not have such intentions even now, and therefore, that it has never seriously intended to achieve a negotiated political solution. On the contrary, it rejoices over its success in effectively blocking the advances in this area, thus achieving its goal of solving Central America's problems by military means.

Mr President: We have come here to denounce this entire campaign of lies. We have come here to unmask again those who made the decision to destroy us a long time ago, those who do not believe in peaceful and diplomatic solutions because they have no other language than that of gunboats. We have come here to reassert the sacred and legitimate right to defend ourselves. We have come here because our belief in the courage and partiotism with which our people will defend their sovereignty, dignity, and independence is the same belief we maintain in peace, justice, and international law. [end recording]

ASTORGA TO ATTEND OAS MEETING IN BRAZIL

PA120057 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga will represent Nicaragua at the OAS General Assembly session that opens today in Brasilia and in which the Central American crisis and Nicaragua's charges of a possible U.S. invasion will be two of the thorny topics to be broached by the delegations in a 43-point agenda. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto will not travel to the Brazilian capital where U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Honduras, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic, as well as the head of the Argentine mission whose foreign minister will also be absent, have already arrived. Yesterday, OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares stated in Brasilia that this assembly will be an alternative to resuscitate the organization or sentence it to its gradual demise. On Sunday, there will be an informal dialogue before the assembly session opens in the hope that the 31 member-nations will attend to determine whether their governments have the political will to restore the organization's protagonist nature. This is virtually a challenge to recently installed Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares.

COMMENTARY ON AGENDA, OUTCOME OF OAS MEETING

PA131746 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Eligio Alvarez Montalvan commentary: "The Sandinist Revolution Will Continue to Advance With or Without the OAS"]

[Text] According to international reports, today at 1600, Brazil time, Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo will open the 14th annual meeting of the OAS in Brasilia.

This meeting is taking place in amid a very complex, difficult, and alarming situation. Everything indicates that a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua is imminent. One of the topics to be discussed at this American meeting is the issue of Contadora and its efforts to find a peaceful solution to what has been called the Central American crisis. This crisis especially involved Nicaragua, which faces intervention threats from the Reagan administration.

What can be expected to come out of an organization that has been manipulated by the United States since the moment it was created? The OAS has been properly called the colonies department.

In spite of this, things have apparently changed since 1954 when John Foster Dulles, then U.S. secretary of state, went to Caracas to decree the destruction of the Guatamalan democratic government of President Jacobo Arbenz. In June of 1979, and more recently in 1982 on the occasion of the Malvinas Islands war, the OAS made it evident that it is ineffective, it was completely unable to intervene on the side of Argentina who was being attacked by Great Britain, an extracontinental power that had the support of the United States, the power behind the throne that operates within the OAS itself.

The ineffectiveness of the OAS and the dirty deals in which former OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila engaged on that and on other occasions placed that organization in a near death state. Efforts are being made to mend this situation and there have been plans to revitalize the organization. A new secretary general has been appointed: Brazil's Joao Baena Soares. The United States is interested in using him to serve its own imperial interests.

However, things have changed. The correlation of forces within the OAS is not the same and these are different days. There is a group of Latin American countries that is headed one way or another by Brazil. There is the Contadora Group. In other words, there are a majority of people ready to sign the OAS's death certificate and replace it with a new inter-American organization that could possibly include North America and that would defend true Latin American interests.

In our opinion, the outcome of this OAS meeting will be either an OAS with a Latin American political and legal framework, or a virtually dead OAS. There is no other way.

If the United States wants to keep the OAS alive it has no other alternative but to abide by the will of the majority of the members of that organization who want a peaceful solution to the Nicaragua problem through the Contadora Group. The dice have been thrown. Sandinist Nicaragua will continue with or without the OAS.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL RELEASES FINAL RESULTS

PA101439 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Last night the Supreme Electoral Council announced the final results of the general elections held on Sunday, 4 November after completing the official vote counting process for Regions 1, 2, 5, and 6, where the FSLN emerged victorious, obtaining an overwhelming majority of votes over the other parties. The electoral returns for these regions confirm the established tendency, that is, the FSLN is in the lead followed by the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PdeN], the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], and finally, the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party, MAP. The presidential returns for the various regions follow:

Region 1 -- Esteli, Madriz, Nueva Segovia:

FSLN, 80,219 votes; PLI, 12,908; PCDN, 8,790; PPSC, 3,928; PCdeN, 1,791; MAP, 1,616; and PSN, 1,116

Region 2 -- Leon, Chinandega:

FSLN, 150,210 votes; PLI, 25,843; PCDN, 13,207; PPSC, 10,012; PCdeN, 3,071; PSN, 2,234; and MAP, 1,750.

Region 5 -- Boaco, Chontales, Rama, Nueva Guinea:

FSLN, 49,323 votes; PCDN, 17,607; PLI, 5,422; PPSC, 4,904; MAP, 1,456; PCdeN, 1,213; and PSN, 947.

Region 6 -- Matagalpa, Jinotega:

FSLN, 66,815 votes; PCDN, 17,095; PLI, 12,020; PPSC, 5,597; PCdeN, 1,921; MAP, 1,899; and PSN, 1,543.

The final official National Assembly returns follow:

Region 1 -- Esteli, Madriz, Nueva Segovia:

FSLN, 79,954 votes; PLI, 12,929; PCDN, 8,931; PPSC, 3,865; PCdeN, 1,737; MAP, 1,646; and PSN, 1,196.

Region 2 -- Leon, Chinandega:

FSLN, 148,880 votes; PLI, 25,687; PCDN, 13,320; PPSC, 10,075; PCdeN, 3,152; PSN, 2,274; and MAP, 1,768.

Region 5 -- Chontales, Boaco, Rama, Nueva Guinea:

FSLN, 49,043 votes; PCDN, 17,590; PLI, 5,382; PPSC, 4,893; MAP, 1,442; PCdeN, 1,272; and PSN, 1,127.

Region 6 -- Matagalpa, Ninotega:

FSLN, 66,117 votes; PCDN, 16,812; PLI, 11,997; PPSC, 5,594; PCdeN, 2,002; MAP, 1,866; and PSN, 1,596.

POLITICAL OBSERVER ON ELECTION WINNERS, LOSERS

PA091348 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Who won and who lost in the 4 November elections in Nicaragua? According to Reynaldo Teffel, FSLN candidate for the Constituent Assembly, the winners were the Conservative Democratic Party, the Popular Social Christian Party, and the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party, while the losers were the Socialist Party, the Independent Liberal Party, and the Communist Party. Teffel, known as a sharp political observer, this morning analyzed the results of the 4 November elections as follows:

[Begin recording] Besides the FSLN, which obtained 67 percent of the votes, other winners were the Conservative Democratic Party with 13.5 percent, the Popular Social Christian Party with nearly 6 percent, and the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party with 1 percent. Why do we consider them winners? In the first place, the Conservatives were winners because after 5 years of revolution most political observers believed that party no longer existed. However, the percentage obtained, 13.5, was a surprise. Of course, if we were to compare that with the Conservative Party of 40 or 50 years before the Sandinist revolution, then we would say they lost. However, today we can only compare what we assumed the Conservative Party to be after 5 years of revolution, and in that respect, by obtaining 13.5 percent of the votes, we must consider them a winner.

As to the Popular Social Christian Party, like all other nontraditional parties of Nicaragua, it was strictly a minority party, just like the parties of the Coordinating Board, mostly made up of 100 or 200 members. By having won nearly 6 percent of the votes, however, we also must consider them a winner.

Concerning the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party, political observers believed they would not get even 0.05 percent of the votes after their violent, radical, and ultra-left-wing campaign. However, they obtained 1 percent of the votes, which means they were able to convince all the radicals in Nicaragua to vote for them, so we consider them also a winner.

Now, as to the losers. One has to be the Socialist Party, with a long, 40-year tradition, which controlled some unions such as the construction workers union, considered belligerent and powerful. Despite this, they obtained only 1.34 percent of the votes. How can this be explained? It seems to me that the Socialist Party's program was the one that most resembled that of the FSLN. Besides, for the past 5 years it was the party that most identified itself with the FSLN and which remained most loyal to the Sandinist revolution, aside from the FSLN. Therefore, it was logical under these circumstances to expect that those who sympathized with the Socialists preferred to vote for the FSLN. That appears to be the real reason the Socialist Party probably only obtained 14,000 votes at the end of the count.

The Communist Party, if we are to view it with strict objectivity, could be considered a winner, having obtained 1.48 percent of the votes, especially since veteran Nicaraguan politicians know that the Communist Party does not have more than 1,000 members in the entire country. Of course, the political observers are comparing these results with the support they had imagined it would get from the working masses. It is by comparing these presumptions that we find them a loser. [end recording]

ARDE REASSERTS CONTINUATION OF ARMED STRUGGLE

PA131220 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] communique, dated 12 November; read by spokesman Orion Pastora -- recorded]

[Text] The rumor that we have decided to abandon the armed struggle against totalitarian communism in Nicaragua is absolutely false. Nevertheless, we are analyzing different possibilities in view of the cold attitude from the democratic world regarding help to those of us who are really struggling against the communists. While the regime in Managua receives tons of weapons each day, our men fight barefoot. We repeat that the rumor that we have decided to abandon the armed struggle against totalitarian communism in Nicaragua is absolutely false. Without totalitarianism or a return to the Somozist past!

[Signed] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of the ARDE Armed Forces; Jose Davila Membreno, coordinator of ARDE's political branch; Donald Castillo Orozco, coordinator of ARDE's department of formation and organization.

Central America, 12 November 1984

FDN WARNS OF NEW ATTACKS IF MI-24'S USED

PA131446 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) stated here today that the Managua regime has received Soviet-made MI-24 attack helicopters.

In a communique signed by Adolfo Calero, president and commander in chief of FDN, the rebel organization warns: "If those helicopters are used against the people of Nicaragua, we will attack objectives we have been avoiding until now."

The FDN claims it has 15,000 armed men in northern, central, and southern Nicaragua who constantly harass the Sandinist troops with guerrilla warfare tactics. According to the FDN communique, the Soviet helicopters "are being assembled in the Sandinist Air Force hangars in Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino airport."

The FDN document adds that the "MI-24's are so sophisticated and destructive that they do not form part of the Cuban arsenal and for this reason we suspect that they will be flown by experts from the Soviet Union or from any other European country in the socialist bloc."

ARDE REPORTS 'FIERCE FIGHTING,' WARNS CIVILIANS

PA121515 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 9 Nov 84

[War bulletin issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] Armed Forces General Command in Sarapiqui, "Free Territory of Nicaragua," on 9 November]

[Text] The ARDE Armed Forces General Command reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. In the constant search for and attacks on enemy positions, our guerrilla columns have managed to consolidate their control over the territories liberated by the worthy patriots who make up the rebel forces of the victorious peasant revolution, ARDE's armed wing.

2. Zone commanders (Bravo Dos), (Sierra Comando), and (Ganso) have reported fierce fighting in Nueva Guinea, Rio Escondido, and El Rama. Therefore, they warn:

A. Nueva Guinea and its neighborhoods and suburban areas is the scene of heavy fighting. We urge the civilian population not to travel in military and official vehicles and not to lend private vehicles to soldiers because the vehicles will be regarded as official property.

B. Heavy fighting is taking place in Rio Escondido between ARDE's forces and the pro-Soviet army. We urge the civilian population not to harbor the enemy of our people in this combat area.

C. Our forces use the Rama-Managua highway for mobilization purposes. We also urge the civilian residents of that area to abstain from traveling in military vehicles. Effective this date anyone traveling in Army or state-owned vehicles will do so at his own risk.

With the sense of responsibility that has always characterized us, we hereby fulfill our duty of informing the civilian population of our actions in order to avoid further bloodshed.

Free fatherland or kill.

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of the ARDE Armed Forces.

ARDE REPORTS 148 OPERATIONS IN JUNE-SEPTEMBER PERIOD

PA101933 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Today, more committed than ever because our fatherland has been invaded by foreign forces who kill and torture in the name of a Sandinism that they do not really practice, we have increased our actions on the various battlefronts, which now encompasses an area of 50,000 square km -- of which we completely control 7,000 km in central and southern Nicaragua, and on the Atlantic Coast.

We have carried out a total of 148 actions between June and September. We have recovered large quantities of Soviet-made weapons and ammunition, including AK-47's, mortars, uniforms, and launches with two outboard motors -- one 90 horsepower motor and the other a 200 horsepower. We have downed five Soviet-made MI-8 helicopters. Five GDR-made trucks have been destroyed. Then Hondas [as heard] and a Twin-Gulf trailer worth $450,000, the only vehicle delivering material for the genocidal program, have been destroyed.

Our brave peasants are advancing toward Managua invincibly and the enemy is fleeing in disarray because he is unable to contain the ire of our forces. Brother people of the cities, victory is near. Prepare for our arrival.

EPS BARRACKS ATTACKED BY ARDE IN NUEVA GUINEA

PA121729 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 11 Nov 84

[War Bulletin No 336 issued by the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] Armed Forces General Command; no place or date given]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Froces reports to the people of Nicaragua and to the free peoples of the world that:

1. At 1000 on 2 November 1984, an Indian commando squad of the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya column, headed by Companero Potente and four other companeros of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], who were collaborating with us, attacked the barracks at the San Miguel colony, in Nueva Guinea, and inflicted two casualties on the enemies of our people.
2. In this action, jointly carried out with companeros of the EPS, we seized the following war materiel from the enemy: 10 AK-47 rifles, and 2,000 rounds for AK-47 rifles.
3. Following the operation, the EPS companeros decided to stay and fight alongside the peasant insurrection, armed brance of ARDE.
4. Due to our actions and to the ideals that give us our strength, the conscientious brothers in the state military apparatus are deciding to join our ranks, sharing our new war cry: Free Fatherland or Kill!

Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of ARDE

ARDE WAR BULLETIN NOTES VICTORIES AT COMOAPA

PA121806 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 11 Nov 84

[War Bulletin No 341 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] Armed Forces General Command, no date or place given]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the people of Nicaragua and to the free peoples of the world that:

1. At 0600 on 29 October, two platoons of the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column, headed by Companeros Rayo de Plata and Conejo, attacked the Pro-Soviet EPS army in Comapa, Ukran River.
2. After 5 hours of fighting, the enemy suffered a total of 15 dead and an unspecified number of wounded.
3. After this politico-military action of the peasant insurrection, the armed branch of ARDE, our forces seized the following material: Five RPG-7's, 1,000 rounds for AK-47 rifles, 14 AK magazines, and 4 military packs.
4. Camoapa, Ukran River, was under control of our guerrilla troops for 4 days, during which the positions of the misnamed Sandinist People's Army were constantly harassed.
5. Our forces had no casualties to regret. After this operation, our columns retreated strategically to their respective bases, to continue planning future actions against the army-state-party "Stalinist Front of National Repression [Frente Stalinista de Preresion Nacional]."

Free Fatherland or Kill! Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of ARDE

ARDE DEPUTY SAYS PASTORA ADVANCING IN NORTH

PA130046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1926 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 12 Nov 84 (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist guerrilla leader Eden Pastora will continue the armed struggle against the Managua regime and is now advancing toward Nueva Guinea in northern Nicaragua, his deputy Adolfo Chamorro has reported. Chamorro told ACAN-EFE that before beginning the advance into Nicaragua, Pastora told his fighters that despite the scarce means they possess "the struggle will continue even with our bare nails."

Pastora, known as "Commander Cero," leads a faction of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

Chamorro, ARDE's deputy commander, told ACAN-EFE's San Jose office in a phone-patch [radio-telefone] interview that the main problems his troops are facing are shortages of logistical supplies and funds, which he attributed to "the timidity" of democratic countries.

"They refuse to see that the Nicaraguan Government is receiving increasingly more aid from the USSR and other Marxist countries, while the guerrillas that Pastora commands have been practically abandoned," Chamorro added.

However, the possibility that they may abandon the struggle "is very remote," and there has been no talk of that yet; on the contrary, we talk about advancing deep into Nicaragua, the rebel leader said.

According to Chamorro, "Commander Cero" left his central headquarters in Sarapiqui 48 hours ago to advance toward northern Nicaragua. According to his spokesman, when he left, Pastora told his officers that they should not expect democratic countries to react immediately, but added that "some developments that will be reviewed" could turn out to be positive.

Chamorro said that he "personally" was optimistic about receiving aid from foreign democracies soon. That is why ARDE is not being dismantled and why we "continue fighting without clothing, shoes, medicine, and with a very limited amount of firepower."

Chamorro recalled that last 5 November in Baoco Department, 200 km inside Nicaragua, Pastora's columns killed Deputy Commander Enrique Schmidt, minister of telecommunications. According to a war report issued by "Ciclon," chief of the Pedro Torres Column, Deputy Commander Schmidt was killed at Corazo during a clash between ARDE and Nicaraguan Interior Ministry special forces.

"Popo" [Chamorro's nickname] said this action was further proof that "the struggle continues despite the enormous limitations that ARDE is experiencing as a result of a lack of resources, but not of men."

ARDE CLAIMS SHIP BROUGHT MI-24 HELICOPTERS

PA110424 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] We have received a report in these mountains of Nicaragua, sent by our urban resistance that operates within the military structures of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] stationed in Bluefields and El Bluff. The report reveals that a ship coming from the Soviet bloc has arrived on the Atlantic coast, unloading more than half a dozen Soviet-made MIL MI-24 helicopters which are used for offensive purposes. These can develop a speed in excess of 200 mph, and are equipped with large-caliber rocket launchers and machine guns that can be operated automatically. According to experts, these helicopters are even more dangerous and effective than the MIG-21 fighters, because they can be used to assassinate our people with greater precision and can accurately pinpoint their target.

It is appropriate to mention that this type of helicopters has been used by Moscow's Red Army in its genocidal actions against many nations, such as Afghanistan, where its devastating firepower could be ascertained. This type of weapon can only confirm that the FSLN is ready to extend its genocide to the other Central American peoples

'CUBA-1984' PEDIATRICS CONGRESSES BEGIN

FL120201 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 2255 GMT on 11 November begins coverage of the "Cuba-1984 Pediatrics Congresses" from Havana's Karl Marx Theater. The announcer says the delegates will study educational and clinical approaches to problems in their field. The congresses are being held in Havana's Palace of Conventions.

Standing on the speakers platform is Cuban President Fidel Castro. Behind him is a sign saying: "There is nothing more important than a child."

Manolo Ortega, Cuban television announcer, introduces Dr Enzo Duenas, chairman of the organizing committee of the congresses who thanks all who made the congresses possible, especially Castro. Fernando Orlinto, president of the Latin American Pediatrics Association, says the congresses are the most important events in Latin American pediatrics and says Castro is an "indefatigable friend" of the association.

Ortega introduces Dr Benjamin Schmidt, president of the International Pediatrics Association. Schmidt expresses pleasure that 10 percent of the persons who are members of the International Pediatrics Association are also members of the Latin American Pediatrics Association.

Dr James P. Grant, director of UNICEF, speaks in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish, and thanks the Cuban Government for hosting the meeting and congratulates Cuba for its advances in pediatrics. He says many children continue to die in Latin America even though the technology is available to save them.

After a music and dance program Ortega introduces Fidel Castro, who then begins a speech.

Castro Speech

FL120053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2349 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the opening session of the "Cuba-1984 Pediatrics Congresses" begin held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater -- live]

[Text] Distinguished Mr James Grant, executive director of UNICEF, distinguished Mr (Benjamin Smith), president of the International Pediatrics Association, distinguished Mr Fernando Olinto, President of the Latin American Pediatrics Association, esteemed delegates and guests:

Perhaps it would have been much easier for me, and also for the translators, to bring here a written speech, but more than a formal speech I prefer to chat with you candidly and openly on these topics of health which have always been of great interest to me.

I believe that this congress is a good opportunity for exchanging knowledge, explaining -- modestly -- our experiences, and at the same time receiving the valuable knowledge that you can contribute. I would like to explain what we have done, how we have done it, and our goals in the field of health.

Because this is an event which includes three congresses -- the 7th Latin American, the 14th Pan American, and the 21st Cuban national -- [applause]. I would begin with the field of pediatrics. I will have to use statistics on this and other topics. Pediatric attention is gauged by the infant mortality rate in the first year of life. We have estimated that prior to the revolution we had more than 60 deaths per 1,000 children born. That is, if we can trust the statistics that were recorded.

For example, in 1960 the Somoza regime reported that the country had 45 deaths per 1,000 children born. However, when the Sandinist revolution came to power in 1980, according to accurate statistics and after pediatrics attention had become available for a large part of the population, the rate amounted to more than 100.

In the first 10 years we had reduced the rate to 47.6, approximately, in the year 1969. In 1973 we had already reduced the rate to less than 30; if my memory serves me correctly, it was 29.6. By 1983, following a reduction of 20 per year, we had reduced it to 16.8 [as heard]. According to preliminary reports, this year by the end of September we had reduced it to 14.5. We will have to wait until the end of the year for the final figures. But we believe that in 1984 we will be below 16. These statistics are strictly accurate. Any case of a live birth, even though the child may have a malformation which condemns him or her to death in the first year, is counted.

With these rates, by 1980 when we were below 20, our country was among the top 25 countries in the world with the lowest infant mortality rate. Today we are getting close to the United States, which was sixteenth with the rate of around 12. It is known that children in Hispanic and African populations have much higher rates.

The effort to reduce the infant mortality rate from 6- to 15 in these 25 years has saved the lives of more than 100,000 children. [applause] In the ages between 1 and 4, call the preschool age, the rate had been reduced in 1969 to 1.8 per 1,000. Today it is 0.8. Between the ages of 5 and 14 it was already 0.5 by 1969; in 1983 it was 0.4. It is very easy for us to reduce these rates, even though we feel it is possible that these are the normal rates in countries with a much greater development.

The five major causes of death between 1 and 4 years are: First, accidents, many of which take place at home; second, malignant tumors; third, congential abnormalities; fourth, influenza and pneumonia; and fifth, meningeal infections. But of these five, accidents are responsible for one-third of these deaths.

Between the ages of 5 and 14, the major causes of death are the same. But in these ages, accidents are responsible for more than 50 percent of the deaths. This shows the importance of fighting against all factors, and we do so -- causes of children's accidents and also ignorance. Mr Grant pointed out the importance of educating mothers and families. Education plays a very important role.

But is has been awhile since enteritis or acute diarrhea has constituted the main cause of death as it used to do. It is not even among the first five causes of death. In 1962, 4,154 children under the age of 15 died. This is 57.3 per 100,000 children. In 1983, the revolution fortunately lowered the number of deaths from these causes in these ages to only 385, a 3.9 rate. This is a considerable reduction which clearly demonstrates what Mr Grant mentioned. It is really impressive when one hears that in this way the lives of half a million children could be saved in Latin America each year.

We believe that in this way in those 22 years we have referred to, between 1962 and 1984, we have saved the lives of approximately 70,000 children under the age of 15. Are you adding? 100,000, 70,000, etc.

Other diseases which resulted in a high incidence of child deaths were poliomyelitis, in 1970 there was one case, and in 1983 none; diptheria, one case in 1970 and after 1971 it was eradicated, none in 1983; tetanus, 9 cases in 1970, none in 1983; whooping cough, 28 cases in 1970, and 0.1 in 1983, that is 0.1 per 100,000; measles, 42 cases in 1970 and in 1983, 0.1; tuberculosis, 5 cases in 1970 and in 1983 none.

There are other statistics which could illustrate the progress in what refers to, for example, problems of birth weight. At present, the average weight is 3,181 grams. In 1969, cases which were below normal weight numbered 11.7; today, 8.5. Regarding nutrition problems, in children in the first year of life, for underweight problems, there was only a 4.6 percent rate of mild malnutrition. There were no cases of severe malnutrition. In children between the ages of 1 and 15, there was an 0.7 percent rate of mild malnutrition. There have been no deaths in recent years due to malnutrition problems.

There are 2,320 doctors working in pediatrics, not counting specialists such as radiologists and many others in the pediatrics field. We have specialized hospitals, 27 of them. Before there were three. I think this has been an important factor, in addition to the pediatrics services that are given, of course, in mother-infant hospitals, in maternity hospitals, in general hospitals, in polyclinics, in rural hospitals, and so forth.

Maybe it would be convenient to explain our experience with the hemorrhaging dengue epidemic in 1981. The epidemic began in late May in a section of Havana near the airport. In a few days it had spread throughout the country and on 16 June there were reports of cases everywhere in the nation. On 13 July, the epidemic reached its peak. On that day, 11,721 cases were reported. That sudden epidemic here in our country obliged us to make a great initial effort. Tens of millions of dollars were invested -- I am talking about dollars, not pesos -- because we had to spend hard currency to acquire thousands of pieces of fumigation equipment and hundreds of tons of various kinds of chemicals to attack the adult vector mosquitoes. It was necessary to mobilize tens of thousands of people, utilize the support of the entire population to locate and fumigate the infested areas and clean up the cities. Emergency courses were given for thousands of workers to enable them to perform basic tasks in this campaign. Land-based, aerial, and other means were used. It was really a desperate effort. It was an epidemic that would reach a peak of more than 10,000 cases reported in one day. Essential measures were also taken in relation to the treatment of the disease: which medication should be used? Which ones should not be used because they might aggravate the problems? Intensive care units were set up in all the hospitals. At the end of the epidemic, it was decided to hospitalize people to isolate the disease. On 10 October, the last case was reported in Santiago de Cuba. Here we had serotype no 1, dengue, and serotype No 2, which was considered almost endemic.

But with this campaign, serotype No 1 and serotype No 2 dengue were eradicated from our country and the vector mosquito population was reduced to a minimum. In some regions it disappeared entirely. We have maintained a constant struggle since then, with about 6,000 health workers dedicated to this task. Our goal is to totally eradicate vector mosquitoes, which is not such an easy thing to do because they not only live in the cities, but are also found in rocky mountains, where there are holes in which a small quantity of water can accumulate, and so forth. But we are at war with the vector mosquitoes and we have reduced them to inoffensive levels.

There were 344,203 cases reported during the epidemic. Some 117,000 people were admitted to hospitals. It was necessary to improvise hospitals. Many schools -- it was during vacation -- technical schools, sports schools, pre-university schools, and so forth, were converted into hospitals. Among children, 9,128 serious and very serious cases were reported. It had a greater effect on children. There were 1,097 serious and very serious cases among adults. Our doctors and nurses throughout the country made an enormous effort to treat patients, reducing the mortality to 101 children and 57 adults -- a total of 158 people.

When this epidemic occurred in our country we held an investigation and found that the disease did not exist anywhere in the world. It appeared in a very strange manner. We drew the conclusion that the epidemic had been deliberately introduced. And some time later, not many months ago, work on biological actions against Cuba was being carried out. And we know perfectly well who was backing those counterrevolutionaries, who was supporting them, who was training them in terrorism and all that kind of activity.

Prior to that, we had endured plagues and strange epidemics in plantations and in animals; plagues in the canefields, plagues on the tobacco plantations; and two outbreaks of swine fever in animals. We were able to control it both times. I believe we are the only nation in the entire area which has been able to control that disease. After a long time passed, there were people, employees of the CIA, who confessed to the crime, perhaps because they thought it had some historic merit. They claimed they had introduced those plagues into our country. But never before had we endured bacteriological actions which would affect the population. That forced us to make a very big effort. Here, among us, there is no agency for the prevention of something like this. Not only do we have natural phenomena, diseases that spread in a natural manner, but we also run the risk of diseases being deliberately introduced into our country.

The response to that was the multiplication of efforts in the field of health. An interesting experience was the use of the intensive care unit. In those days we only had one intensive care unit in a pediatrics hospital. Our children had intensive care, the serious cases received special care, but we did not have an intensive care unit in the hospitals. With adequate equipment a plan was forged to build intensive care units in all pediatrics hospitals, with separate sections for infectious diseases. Some 93 physicians and more than 300 nurses and technicians were trained. The equipment was provided. All that was essential, some of it sophisticated, was provided. Even electronic engineers were assigned to these units.

Today 29 intensive care units are operating. While the epidemic was raging, the intensive care units were being built. Those units provided an enormous service. Not all of them are completed, three are unfinished. Some of them have been in operation 2 years, other 1 year. Some 12,996 cases have been cared for in those units already. The physicians and technical personnel assigned to those units are devoted to their job. As you can imagine, caring for a seriously ill child motivates a health worker to make great efforts.

In serious cases the child motality rate has been reduced to 7.9. Doubtlessly, without that specialized treatment, without that equipment, without the experience of the personnel working in those units, no one could estimate if the death rate would have been 20, or 25, or 30 percent, because the cases were very serious. I believe that with that special care some of them were saved.

I can say that we responded to the epidemic by multiplying efforts in the field of health. Just in this age group, the intensive care units must have saved 15 to 20 times more lives than those lost during the epidemic. That was a bitter experience, the hemorrhaging dengue epidemic. The efforts of all our people were intensified in the field of health.

Closely related to the care of the child are mothers' problems. In this field, the statistics are also very positive. For example, in 1962 for every 100,000 children born, 118 mothers died, 118 or 130, I am not sure. Today this has been reduced to 32 deaths for every 100,000 children born. There are provinces which have reported no deaths of mothers in 2 or 3 consecutive years. It is considered a great honor to achieve these goals. When there is such a death, it is a tragedy for the entire province. There is great responsibility in this area. That is why the statistics are very important.

Recently we read in the newspaper that Matanzas Province, the region of the Cienaga de Zapata, one of the poorest in the country in the old days -- that is the place where the mercenary invasion took place in 1961 -- reported no infant mortalities for the first year. The health activities are not centralized. The central unit deals with norms, fundamental matters, but does not control public health. That is why the municipalities make a great effort to maintain the best records.

Another rate is the institutional delivery. Prior to the revolution it was lower than 20 percent; today 98.4 of the deliveries take place in the hospitals. I have asked what is the reason for the missing 1.6, why is it not 100 percent? I have been told some of them are born on the way to the hospital. [applause] This has helped a great deal to reduce the mother death rate and the child death rate. The number of consultations per pregnancy is almost 12. They are taken care of from the very beginning. They also receive special attention in some risky cases.

The rates regarding the weight of mothers or pregnant women are very positive. About 89 percent are within the normal range. The ones who gain weight during this time, the ones who should gain weight are also within the normal range, about 90 percent of them. Those who are not are considered high-risk cases and receive special care. The ones who have 11 grams per hundred of hemoglobin during the third trimester of pregnancy are also around 86 or 87 percent.

All these indicators, all these details that can influence the results are very much taken into account. And speaking of consultations for pregnant women, I should mention that children now receive during their first year of life an average of 14.8 consultations. Healthy babies receive an average of 8.5 consultations. The number of doctors caring for mothers and children is more than 4,000, many of whom are specialists. They have studied, served residencies, and been trained in these activities.

What factors have influenced these results? I believe the problems of the health organizations, such as UNICEF and the other organizations are important. These organizations already know how, as Mr Grant was saying, to fight disease with technology, vaccinations, and as he explained, with the technique of direct oral hydration [of dehydrated patients] in the home. The problem is how this can be applied. Of course, I am not going to get involved in political matters during this congress. I am not going to get involved [applause] but I want to say that it is essential, fundamental that the states and governments adequately concern themselves and give priority to public health. I am not going to say anything else about that. [applause]

I am going to list a series of factors, the first of which has done much to raise the general standards of the nation. We had a 30 percent illiteracy rate. Who knows how many semi-literates there were? Today our workers are struggling to complete the 9th grade, as a minimum. That helps a great deal because there is a relation between educational levels and actual possibilities for the health care programs.

The increase in the nutritional level of the population has also helped us. Although, of course, we do not consume 100 kg of meat as in Argentina and Uruguay, countries that have immense herds, our food has improved, our diet is more balanced, and above all, delegates, it is guaranteed for all. [applause]

Each child is assured 1 liter of milk every day in his home until he is 7 years old, and it is furnished at very low prices. No one lacks the resources to acquire it. [applause] The installations that produce this milk also have potable water for the cows, although that raises investment costs. Cows cannot drink water that is not potable, so it is necessary to build aqueducts not only for the people, but also on dairy farms for the animals. [applause] Besides, all the milk is pasteurized. Hygienic norms are carefully observed in the production of all food products so there is no falsification of products or production of harmful goods. Rigorous norms are followed in everything connected with the food industry.

The hygienic level of the entire country has increased. The entire country has potable water, the principal population centers have water purifying plants. Hundreds of thousands of housing units have been completed. Unhealthy neighborhoods have been eradicated and in Havana or anywhere in Cuba you will find that there are no beggars, but there are many children like these who performed here, in schools in their uniforms, not asking for handouts. Sometimes they are barefooted, but that is because they want to be. [laughter] It is not because they do not have shoes.

This factor has helped us. A decisive factor is the participation by the people in the battle for health, the systematic participation by the mass organizations in all tasks. The Women's Federation, for example has almost 60,000 centers in the country and in each of them there is a health worker, a voluntary comrade, a member of the health brigade. She works with all the mothers trying to teach them, to educate them, cooperating in health plans, in programs related to cytostatic tests -- not cytostatic, cytological [laughter], cytostatic is another thing -- for the early detection of cancer. That is part of the Women's Federation's work with mothers and children.

The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, of which there are 850,000, also participate actively in health care efforts with the organization of blood drives. Half a million people donate blood every year in the country. This movement is growing. I remember when it was less than 100,000 and we now have half a million. I also remember when, after an earthquake in Peru, a call was issued to the people to help the Peruvians and in 10 days 100,000 blood donations were made. [applause] This gives an idea of the level of education of the population and their concern for health and the feeling of solidarity; these blood donations and plasma in transfusions and the many other medicines that we produce show that the movement is growing.

The trade unions have their health representatives in all the factories, all the work centers and health centers, who watch for problems in the work places. The peasant associations also make health efforts; all the mass organizations have helped a great deal. A factor, an important factor, as Mr Grant has mentioned, is the specific education of mothers about these health problems. Other factors are the extension of medical services throughout the entire country, especially in the rural areas, which is where the largest number of tragedies, epidemics, occurred in the past; rigorous and systematic programs of vaccination and prevention; the training, the technical skill that our workers have been acquiring in this area; and the high human and moral quality of our pediatricians and obstetricians and workers in this area. Other measures, for example the cases, all the cases of diarrhea and respiratory problems, all are cared for on a priority basis. All the necessary beds are available for these patients to be admitted and cared for. All the necessary beds are available for them to be admitted. There are adequate pediatric and obstetric norms to organize the service; to guarantee diagnosis and correct treatment of diseases; and to ensure the modernization of the services and techniques. The maternity homes are another institution which was created to protect above all mothers who live in the country, in isolated areas, where it can take hours to get to a doctor or a hospital. There are 85 maternity homes where mothers spend the last weeks of pregnancy. There they get care, they are taught what they will have to do with the children if they are working mothers, and so forth. They are helped a great deal.

There is systematic care, systematic medical care for pregnant mothers and especially for the ones who are high risks; research on infant mortality; on obstetric risks, on population growth and development and so on; concrete national programs in these areas; mother-infant care and the battle to reduce infant mortality; the special care given to diabetic and asthmatic children which includes vacation periods and recreational camps, during which they are educated regarding their illness. The asthmatic children are taught exercises, the diabetic children are taught to understand their sugar level, even to inject themselves when it is necessary. Those programs show very good results.

Priority attention is given to mothers and children in the dentristry area. And there are other factors, one which I consider important is the institution of the accompanying mother. I remember many years ago we were inaugurating a hospital in the center of the country, and we faced the problem of mothers whose children were hospitalized. They stood in long lines, sometimes day and night. It was believed the mother was ignorant, knew nothing about medicine, and therefore, would be in the way, making treatment of the child difficult. It was really inhuman. We reached the conclusion that we should use mothers to support the work done by doctors and nurses. We did it and the results have been excellent. I remember during the dengue epidemic, which I mentioned, in the hospitals, whole wards, in some severe cases, the children on IV's needed to be watched constantly. The mothers were all there. At that time, in fact, there was a uniform for accompanying mothers, working clothes. They fed them, took care of them, stayed next to their children. I asked myself, how could these mothers be replaced? In an epidemic like this one, with thousands of patients, all the nurses would not have been enough; it would have been impossible. The mother understands the problems of the child, his habits, his psychology; it is much more merciful for them to be there helping, also for the child who naturally misses her. We have even taken this institution to the intensive care unit where the technical level is higher. In an intensive care unit, you will always find the mother. Have these mothers been an obstacle to medical care, the right application of treatment; have they given the wrong medicine to the child? I have not heard of a single case of this happening. To the contrary, they are of extraordinary help to doctors and nurses. This is why one has to consider this factor.

Another factor which they have contributed and which I have already mentioned is the intensive care unit, and finally -- I am not going to mention all of them -- we think school institutions have helped us. We have 835 day care centers. These are the places where the working mother takes her children when she does not have anyone to take care of them at home. There they teach them, they feed them, they watch them, they give them medical care. Not all children of those ages go, of course, but there are around 100,000 children who go every day. The rest of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 are either in pre-school, primary, or secondary school. They are all in school. There are also special schools where children go who have problems. The entire population, almost 110 percent -- there is always a fraction which is not accounted for -- 99 percent, we can say that in reality all the children go to school and that helps the medical care programs.

We have reached these statistics through these routes. I understand that one cannot do the same thing in all situations; it is not that easy. I fully understand that for many of you, no matter how much you want to do so it won't be so easy to make similar efforts.

However, we believe that even in the worst conditions, much can still be done. We cannot wait for the social regime to change before we try to save the lives of those half a million children. We cannot do that. We have changed the social regime and that, I can tell you frankly, has helped us greatly. [applause]

However, I believe that in many Third World countries, much can still be done. It can be done, even if with greater difficulty. It is not a matter of a great amount of resources, of great wealth. Public health is not our greatest expense. Even education costs three times as much as public health; it costs approximately three times as much.

Everything depends on certain factors. Some measures that we have taken have reduced costs, despite the fact that we increased wages quite a bit from the revolution to date, quite a bit from the level of the first years. Compared with all the other activities that are carried out, including education, public health is not very expensive. Some resources are needed if the lives of those half a million Latin American children are to be saved. Today, we need a recipe. Unfortunately, while in theory many things are logical and clear, in practice they turn out to be impossible. However, with just a little of what is wasted, with just a little of the money that dribbles away... [changes thought] This morning I read a comment made by a U.S. professor to the effect that one-third of the present Latin American debt of $350 billion represents a drain of capital. If that capital had not been drained, something could have been done. If so much money was not wasted on luxury, something could be done. If those of us who are economically poor want to imitate the lifestyle of the consumer societies, very little will be done, because it will be necessary to buy many luxury goods. The money is there, Mr Grant, the money is there. And I think that you, Mr (Smith), Mr Olinto, and the leaders, can persuade them; I am not going to be able to persuade them, of course. They would not pay any attention. They would believe that I am going to subvert order. [laughter, applause]

I am going to be sincere. I have even noticed that some governments are making more of an effort in this area of health and education. Some Latin American governments are making this effort even during this economic crisis. Of course, when the crisis occurs, the first advice that the IMF gives is to close schools, leave teachers and doctors unemployed, close hospitals, suspend social security benefits, close homes for aged, and so forth. That is what happens. You know this and we know this, although we do not want to talk about politics here.

In the area of health, and health now encompasses children, mothers, and everyone in the population, we were guided from the beginning by a number of basic criteria. The first, was to give priority to public health, as one of the basic services to the population and to society. Moreover, the service that the people most appreciate is the public health service. It is number one everywhere. Number two is education. These are two things that the family, the people, appreciate greatly. So we began by giving priority to public health services. Second, we extended it to the entire country and within this extension, we created the rural medical service from the first years of the revolution. Third, we gave free health services to all the people, including the medication dispensed in hospitals. This gave all people, from the very start, the opportunity to receive health services. Since then we have fought to defend the quality of those medical services.

Fourth, among the factors that I mentioned as influencing our mortality rates for infants and mothers is the participation of the masses. Yes, the concept of the importance of preventive medicine is another of the basic criteria. We can see the results in the statistics I mentioned, in the development of our public health network. For example, in the past there was not a single polyclinic; today we have 396 polyclinics. It is the basic unit of primary medical attention. We had 97 hospitals; today we have 273 hospitals. There was not a single rural hospital; today we have 54. There were 3 pediatric hospitals; today we have 27. There were no homes for mothers; today we have 85. There were no stomatological clinics; today we have 143 stomatological clinics. There has been an increase in medical services, clinical services, stomatological services -- dentists do not like to be called dentists or odon... [does not complete word] but stomatologists. Stomatological services were extended to the people free of charge. Moreover, there used to be 1 blood bank; now there are 24.

In addition, there are hygienic and epidemiological laboratories, many dental prosthesis laboratories, orthopedic laboratories and a total of over 1,500 health units. Formerly there was 1 school of medicine; now there are 18. Every province has its school of medicine; some have two, and Havana has five. There was one school of stomatology; now there are four. There were 6 middle-level nurses' schools; now there are 64. There were 4 training hospitals; now there are 99. Formerly 63 percent of the doctors and 62 percent of the beds were in the capital of the Republic; now it is the opposite. We did not reduce the beds or doctors in Havana; on the contrary, we increased them, but we have developed public health in the rest of the country. Over 60 percent of the doctors and beds are now in the interior of the country. It is a notable jump, a notable change. I imagine that this problem of the concentration of doctors and beds in the capital exists in many of the world's countries.

Health budgets that were... [changes thought] Well, at the time of the victory of the revolution, 21 million pesos were allocated for health, for public health. In 40 years, following the emergence of the puppet republic, public health expenditures had increased by 3.5 million pesos. Between 1942 and 1958, the public health budget was decreased. At the time of the triumph of the revolution, it was 21 million pesos. It was not quite 21 million; it was a fraction less. Today, 668 million pesos is invested in public health. Formerly 3.3 pesos per capita were invested; and this was only in theory because a part of it was lost on the way. [laughter] Today 66 pesos per capita are invested. Actually, it is not a lot; no, it is not much. I believe that a human life is worth a lot more than 66 pesos a year. It is sad that in a world where $900 billion is invested in weapons, children are dying in a large part of the world that does not have the $5 for the vaccination plan mentioned by Mr Grant.

Well, in our territory, poliomyelitis was eradicated in 1963, malaria in 1967, diptheria in 1971, and in that same year, neonatal tetanus was practically wiped out. Many diseases were problems that were gradually resolved. For example, we can mention that cases of tetanus declined from 509 in 1962 to 24 in 1983. In the case of tuberculosis, for example, we used to have 13.6 fatalities out of every 100,000 cases; now we have 0.9, that is, less than 1. Leprosy has been reduced to a minimum and is in the process of being eliminated. We have the means to combat it efficiently.

It has been a long time since we had an outbreak of typhoid fever in our country. We have epidemiological control of diseases of that type and now, in our country, people are dying from the same causes as people in highly developed countries, despite the fact that we are not in the same category as those countries. This proves that we can do things, that it is not just a matter of wealth, of abundant resources. We are far from being able to compete with highly developed countries.

We have achieved these results by putting forth great efforts and by using our resources rationally. People here die, unfortunately one has to die of something, [laughter] of cardiac problems, malignant tumors, and circulatory problems. These are the three main reasons for death in this country. Today we are fighting against the diseases of civilization; fighting against sedentariness, obesity, against all of those factors that fall under these diseases. We are also fighting against accidents, which are the leading cause of death not only among children but among the population in general. We have begun to fight against a low-fiber diet. The super rich and the developed countries have discovered that eating only flour, animal proteins, and other low-fiber substances causes a series of illnesses that were practically unknown early in this century. We are working toward the early detection of cancer. It has been proven that early detection is the best weapon to fight this disease. We have practically fulfilled the goal of the World Health Organization, which is: Health for all in the year 2000. We have already reached our goals. [applause]

Our life expectancy is currently at 73.5 years, similar to that of the United States. Of those who die, 72.5 percent are over 55 years of age; 15 percent are over the age of 85; and a noteworthy fact is that 1 percent of those who die in our country are over 100 years of age. We have improved. However, all scientists say that man has the genetic potential to reach 120 years of age. There are some who live beyond this age; those who live in the mountains of Europe, in the Caucasus, live to be 140 years, but it is said that the genetic potential is 120. We still have a long way to go.

I can say that we have put forth many efforts, we have achieved many successes, and for our country we have achieved these rates, but we have not been selfish and we have not denied help to other countries since 1963, when the first medical brigade was sent to newly independent Algeria. Since then, and for the past 20 years, we have collaborated with many countries. We have cooperated with some 2,000 health workers, some 1,200 doctors, 600 male nurses and medical technicians, who are working in 25 developing, or Third World, countries. Thousands upon thousands of Cuban doctors have performed this type of internationalist mission. Our country has graduated 776 doctors and stomatologists from Third World countries. More than 1,800 students from 77 Third World countries have received scholarships to specialize in the area of health. They are studying to become technicians, some are doing their residency, and others are doing postgraduate work. [applause]

How did we achieve this? It was not easy: it was actually difficult. When the revolution triumphed there were some 6,300 doctors in Cuba. To be exact, there were 6,278 doctors in Cuba when the revolution triumphed. Then the exodus began; the economic blockade began. Offers and promises to the doctors began to pour in and 3,000 doctors left the country. Almost all of them went to the United States. Then came the economic blockade, a harsh, bitter, even strangulating measure. I mean it is an unprecedented blockade that has gone on for 20 years. It is a blockade that strictly forbids the United States to export a single medicine, piece of medical equipment, or part, to Cuba. However, the country did achieve its technological development in this area. Therefore, we had to carry out this program despite this blockade and begin the program with half the number of doctors because we did not stop them from leaving. We just wished them good luck and accepted the challenge. Some 3,000 doctors remained in the country and they were the spinal column of this masterpiece; they became the professors at the universities and hospitals. We did not forbid private practice, we never issued a law against private practice. We worked with the new generation of doctors; we worked with the students from their first year. The conditions helped us; there was a great patriotic effervescence. We persuaded them and got them to commit themselves, not by issuing a law forcing them to renounce private practice, to give all their time to public health. We never forbade any of the 3,000 doctors to continue their private practice. However, many of them decided to go into public health full time, while some continued with their private practice and I can add that today, there are still 53 doctors who have a private practice. And if these doctors live long and fall into the 1 percent of those who live to be 100 years of age, then we may even have doctors with a private practice for the next 40 or 50 years. [applause] No one bothers them; they work and are respected. We made our laws and we adopted political measures, not coercive measures.

We started that way and accepted the challenge. We began to improve and enlarge our universities. Today we have 20,545 physicians, and over the next 15 years we will graduate 50,000 more. I realize that this may seem like too many to you. [applause] It is not too many because we know what we will do with those physicians; we know what they will be doing and what they mean to us. We plan to continue to progress because there is still much to do in this field. We must not be content with what we have achieved thus far; we have the basic duty to continue to struggle because other conditions exist today. Thousands of specialists have been trained in the past few years. There were 828 nurses in the field of public health, perhaps a few more, but today we have 35,0000 nurses; there were 478 middle-level technicians; we have 34,000 today. We have 29,000 youths training in nursing and middle-technician schools.

Moreover, we have established a university program to graduate nurses. Our goal is to train nurses at the university level. Currently, there are 1,600 of them studying. They are working, too. In the past, only a ninth grade education was required to begin nursing school. After we overcame the backwardness of our schools, ninth grade graduates were too young for nursing training and now we are trying to have the students begin nursing school after preuniversity school. Many of those now enrolling in nursing school are at a preuniversity level.

The schools of medical sciences currently have an enrollment of 25,000 students. Of those, more than 21,000 are in medicine, 2,000 are in stomatology and 1,600 are in the nursing bachelors degree program. [sentence as heard]

We have established what we call the medical sciences group. It is a group of youths selected each year on the basis of their records and proven medical inclination, a group of carefully selected students out of a group including the best students. First, second, and third year students are already members of a group bearing the glorious name of Carlos Finlay, the famous discoverer of Aedes egypti, the transmitter of yellow fever and dengue. [applause] Others have tried to besmirch his achievement but it has been proven. We are putting together a publication of students which will include all of Finlay's works. Finlay's discovery was incredible as was the way in which it was made. The group I mentioned bears his name.

This means that we demand more of them than of any other university student. They have stricter rules to abide by. If the architect or engineer makes a mistake, it is bad, but if a physician makes a mistake, if he fails to strictly fulfill his duty, it is worse. The demands on medical students are considerably greater.

We sent missions of university professors to the seven countries with the highest development in the medical field. We sent them to the best universities in those countries. They gathered information, bibliographies, programs, and so on. This material is being used in our new medical program. We are aiming to improve by learning from the experiences gleaned in all those countries.

The development programs in 36 clinical and surgical specialties are being established. They will be ready by the end of this month. They involve the planned development of all essential specialties including, among others, programs on anemia and anesthesiology.

A new specialty has been created within which it is necessary to struggle against many tendencies. It is a specialty, an idea that is shaping up in our country. A new program, a very important specialty. It involves the idea of integral general medicine. Thus far, in our country those physicians who did not further their studies were called general physicians; that is, they did not pursue any other specialty; they did not become pediatricians, orthopedists, and so on. Well, we think that general medicine should become a specialty; that is should require more study. Each physician must undergo a residency period. We have established a rigorous program demanding broad knowledge about pediatrics, obstetrics, internal medicine, psychology, and sanitation problems. A group of physicians is already involved in such a residency program. The program requiring all physicians to be specialists, including general physicians, is accompanied by social acknowledgment and the reward of their knowledge. Therefore, 6 years of medical study will not suffice. Physicians will have to undergo a 3-month residency in addition to that.

These physicians will play a very important role in primary medicine in the field of community medicine. That means that everything having to do with the training of medicine personnel is part of an ambitious and rigorous program that in my opinion promises much better results in the future.

Advanced techniques such as prenatal genetics are used to diagnose malformation of the central nervous system. They also serve to diagnose Down's Syndrome, and also sickle-cell anemia. I have mentioned three illnesses. I must say that in our country 270 babies are born every year with open malformations of the central nervous system, neural canal defects. [applause] Two hundred and fifty babies are born with Down's Syndrome and 100 with sickle-cell anemia, in other words, around 600 babies. This is not only important because of the large number and the tragedy to the families but it is also important to more than 150,000 women giving birth every year who would like to be sure that their children will not be affected by one of these problems. Any mother faced by such a case would be able to end her pregnancy at a specific period. We are speaking of early diagnosis. [applause] I do not wish to discuss religious dogmas. I believe that this has nothing to do with religion. It has to do with basic common sense and with humane piety. [applause]

We have seen the tragedy this entails. We have the genetic exams of the couple. The situation is explained to them, along with the risks, if there have been cases in the family, as in the case of Down's Syndrome due to the age of the mother. Hundreds of tragedies can be prevented, and this also contributes to giving the potential mothers a feeling of security, if we can tell them where they stand. I have forgotten the medical term. [laughter] With so many doctors here I should not have any problem getting help. What is the name of the new-born baby disease caused by a protein? [Words indistinct] There are also a number of cases. We are planning to install a laboratory to use this technology. That is very important because diagnosed in time it can be cured. Also in neurophysiology, work is being done for the early detection of hearing problems, abnormalities in the central nervous system, slow learning capacity, and neuropsychiatric problems.

Modern technology and equipment are used in general medicine in rural areas here. We are organizing nephrology units for children in certain age ranges because treatment with the famous intraperitoneal catheter -- I think that is what doctors call it -- is too painful and traumatic. We are establishing these centers. We are installing six cardio-vascular surgery centers. One is in the center of the island and another in the eastern part of the country. There is also a cardiovascular surgical center for children. We are preparing the personnel for this job. This activity has been increased. We are using the computerized sonography technology. Many cases have been solved and thanks to this, our country will soon have the first nuclear magnetic resonance equipment, which does not work with x-rays, but with the rays of the body instead. From our resources, we can keep a little and try to learn, understand, and master technology. A scanner, recently developed in Great Britain for treatment of cardiovascular diseases, has also been purported to even prevent attacks. If it is true that some medicines are being developed which can stop attacks, then the possibility of living to be 120 will increase.

We have already ordered a machine that has interested us a great deal. It has a technical name also. It is a machine for an (?elitotricia extra corporis). Gentlemen, I had to explain it to myself to try to understand better [laughter], but it has no other name. It is a highly sophisticated machine, but it is very important, because with the use of sound, it destroys kidney stones, which cannot be expelled in any other way and which can result in extremely traumatic surgery. In our country, approximately 3,000 of these operations are carried out every year.

The machine is relatively expensive. Whenever a new machine comes on the market for the first time it is more expensive. If we can prevent doing 3,000 surgical operations of that kind, fine. There are persons who have to undergo frequent surgery for this same problem.

We are trying to gather all available information on medicine and equipment development. The ultrasound diagnosis has been rapidly established throughout the country. It is being used in 60 hospitals. It detects things that normal X-rays cannot show. Some mothers already know if they are going to have a boy or a girl. There is no longer room to make bets on this. [laughter] Many problems can be detected by the ultrasound apparatus. It saves money and it is economical.

We are trying to develop and implement all these technical discoveries. Fortunately, not all are made in the United States. They are also made in Japan and in Western European countries, where we have been able to buy them. But we are also developing the production of medical equipment. We are building two new factories for medical equipment because if we produce equipment here, it costs 20 percent of what it costs us to import it. The same is true for medicines. One of the reasons we have been able to carry out this program at a low cost is becuase our foreign exchange expenditures are very low. We produce many medicines and raw material and we import and refine raw materials. Others, which because it is not feasible or the quantity is not large enough [to produce], we acquire in western countries or in the socialist area.

This is important, because the prices of the transnationals are acceptible. Here, the truth is that an aspirin, which costs a fraction of a cent to produce, is sold for five cents. This is the case with all medicines. If we were to buy all the medication that we use on the world market, it would involve some $150 million to $200 million. With a fifth of this amount we can purchase the medicine or raw materials we need. Some of these are purchased in socialist countries. These two problems are very important for the Third World countries: the development of the production of equipment and the development of the pharmaceutical industry research is also an important area. The Public Health Ministry has 13 research centers and includes a tropical medicine research center, which is under construction. The research center is involved in the study of diseases of the Third World. They are very experienced in this area and this experience leads us to believe that almost all these diseases can be cured today.

We have promoted biological research. We have produced interferon from white blood cells and this was done in a relatively short time. Probably no country has tested the use of this product and its efficiency against viruses as much as Cuba has. It is the first antiviral weapon that medicine has. During the outbreak of dengue fever this drug was tested on serious cases. It was tested on a group of children, of Pioneers, who were vacationing at a camp. We had to decide whether to close the camp or not and we decided that it was best if they stayed at the camp because they could receive better treatment from the moment the first symptoms appeared. The drug was given when the first symptoms appeared and no serious case developed among the hundreds of children at this camp. The product was successful in the treatment of viral hepatitis, plantar warts, pharyngeal papilomatosis -- I do not think I made a mistake with this name, pharyngeal papilomatosis -- which otherwise would have to be treated surgically. Unfortunately, this drug does not cure all the cases of pharyngeal papilomatosis; it seems that this condition must be approached in a variety of ways but the results are encouraging.

This product will soon be produced through genetic engineering. A new genetic engineering research center is being built as well as one for biotechnology. These centers should be completed in the next 20 months. It will be a very important achievement because it will allow us to produce and to reduce the cost of interferon and insulin. It will also allow us to produce vaccines and medicines used in the area of agriculture and industry. There are great possibilities in this area of research but what is most important is that it does not require large investments or funds. What it needs is personnel with talent. If we have this human talent we can work and achieve a great deal in this area.

Before concluding I wish to mention some of the ideas we are introducing and developing, such as the idea of a community doctor or a family doctor. However, the meaning of community or family doctor here is not the same as in the western world. He is a family doctor because he is assigned to a number of families, 120 or 130 families. He would complement the primary network of public health. This doctor works and lives in the community. This community could be a school, a factory, or an area where people live. This doctor would keep the health files of these 500, 600, or 650 persons. He would treat and follow up on cases of diabetes or asthma, cardiac problems, or any other type of problem. He would visit the patients. He would be the guardian of the health of the community. Not too long ago the first group of doctors began to work under this plan. The results are truly impressive. There are some of them here with you and I believe they will speak to you about this program.

This year there are 230 doctors involved in this program. It includes mountain areas, rural areas, urban areas, factories, and schools. The idea of this program is that in the future the person will be taken care of not only by the network of polyclinics, general hospitals, or specialized hospitals, but in the area where he lives he will also have a doctor; where he works he will have a doctor; where he studies he will have a doctor. These doctors will be specialized in the area of general integral medicine.

Of the 65,000 doctors we will have within 15 or 16 years, by the year 2000, which is not too far away, 25,000 will be involved in this activity. This means that we will have some 30,000 working within the hospitals network and 25,000 within the communities. We estimate that some 10,000 will be working abroad, which means that we will need 10,000 more to be able to fulfill our goal of giving each doctor a 1-year leave every 7 years so that he may dedicate himself to study. [applause]

We have work plans for the 75,000 doctors, which we are working on now. Some 5,000 selected students are registering in the medical science school every year. In the past few years some 2,000 have graduated annually. By next year some 2,500 will graduate from that school. By 1988 there will be 3,000 new graduates. By 1991 there will be 3,500 new graduates every year. And they will be really well-qualified doctors.

We are working on publishing textbooks for specialists; we are obtaining whatever books doctors need to obtain information. This is very important. There have to be true information centers that should contain whatever information is required.

To summarize, in my opinion the experiences of Cuba, of the Cuban revolution, have contributed to finding solutions to health problems. In my opinion this contribution has been important. One contribution has been rural medical services. Then there are the strict measures applied to select medical personnel. I don't think that medical personnel anywhere in the world have go go through selection processes as rigorous as those in effect here. This is another contribution. Another contribution has been the idea of teaching in all the hospitals in the country. Before, this was done in only one, or two, or three hospitals. We have found out that when hospitals become schools, assistance to the classes improves and the doctors prepare themselves, study better, and become experts. We have extended this program to municipal hospitals and it will be put in effect in rural hospitals.

The fourth contribution is the participation of all the people in health promotion work. Fifth, I believe that the concept of general integral medicine as a specialty will be successful. Sixth, we have systematic development of all the specialties. And seventh, we have the community doctor. These are seven aspects in which our country has, in our opinion, made contributions. We are confident. I believe the future will prove us right.

We are willing to share our knowledge with Latin American physicians and the entire hemisphere, including Canada, the United States, and the highly industrialized countries. Some U.S. physicians are among us; I believe there are 31 of them, and we are glad to have them with us. I believe that Canadian physicians are scheduled to arrive on a later flight. There are more than 1,000 pediatricians attending.

Our achievements and modest discoveries are at your disposition. In return, we hope to receive from you experiences and valuable knowledge. We hope that these congresses will serve to strengthen ties and that we will unite in helping each other greatly and generously. Some leaders of international health organizations have said very encouraging things here. They spoke of very crude realities that I did not want to mention. They spoke of what is happening, about those who are dying. They said something that is hard to forget: that the million babies who die could be reduced to 260,000 at Cuba's current [infant mortality] rate. I myself marvel at those figures that are encouraging to us; we are glad to have decreased the number of children deaths by hundreds of thousands. However, we must admit that it saddens us to think that 740,000 children dying in Latin America could be saved. I believe that this speaks for itself. These are 740,000 lives that are lost as a result of irresponsibility, insensibility, negligence, and ignorance. I think that the statement made the UNICEF director shows the extent of the importance of the topics to be discussed and the work that will be carried out during these congresses. I have spoken at length and have also perhaps taken advantage of you, but I hope that you will have the opportunity to confirm what I have said here during the upcoming days. Thank you very much. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS GUYANA

FL090142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca and his Guyanese colleague Rashleigh Jackson today began the first round of official talks in Georgetown. The meeting lasted approximately 2 hours and was held in the Guyanese Foreign Ministry. Malmierca said that the first meeting took place in a friendly, fraternal atmosphere of deep mutual understanding.

Discusses Central America

PA101600 Havana International Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] On the occasion of his visit to Georgetown, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca made statements to our special envoy correspondent Guillermo Santiesteban. First, Foreign Minister Malmierca discussed the purpose of his visit to Guyana.

[Begin Malmierca recording] Our visit to Guyana is part of the process of furthering and strengthening relations between our two countries. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The convulsed Central American situation was another subject discussed by the Cuban foreign minister.

[Begin Malmierca recording] Central America is one of the focal points of tension not only in this region but throughout the world. The effects of the aggressive policy of President Reagan's administration has created a very dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean. There is a real threat of an expansion of the Central American conflict and the possibility of a direct military intervention by the United States. On several occasions Cuba has expressed willingness to contribute to the efforts that the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela -- are putting forth to try to find a negotiated and political solution respecting the rights of the Central American peoples that would allow an advance [words indistinct] with guarantees for the desire for development and independence of these peoples to continue along this path. [end recording]

United States. On several occasions Cuba has expressed willingness to contribute to the efforts that the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela -- are putting forth to try to find a negotiated and political solution respecting the rights of the Central American peoples that would allow an advance [words indistinct] with guarantees for the desire for development and independence of these peoples to continue along this path. [end recording]

Regarding the elections held in Nicaragua on Sunday and how this will affect the peace process in Central America, the foreign minister said:

[Begin Malmierca recording] With the mass participation in the 4 November elections, the people of Nicaragua showed their will to support the revolutionary process and the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. Despite the numerous aggressions and other kinds of actions aimed to prevent the normal development of the electoral process in Nicaragua, the people's participation was enormous. As an example of the importance of this process, we can say that the fact that in a Nicaragua at war, in a Nicaragua subjected to foreign aggression -- aggression by the counterrevolutionary bands armed by the United States and based in Honduran territory -- the percentage of voters was greater than in the United States. Although this is something that is already known in Nicaragua, the international community will now become more aware of the fact that the people of Nicaragua support their revolution and the FSLN. [end recording]

Regarding the significance of El Salvador within the context of the Central American situation, the Cuban Foreign Minister said:

[Begin Malmierca recording] One cannot expect a short- or medium term solution to the Central American situation unless there is a solution to the Salvadoran situation where the people have risen up in struggle to obtain their real independence and their right to choose their own destiny, and where the revolutionary forces, the FMLN and the FDR, lead the Salvadoran people's struggle.

We trust that as part of the efforts to find a negotiated solution to the Central American situation there will also be progress toward the solution of the Salvadoran situation. This can only be through the talks and negotiations that apparently began recently between the Salvadoran authorities, President Duarte's regime, and the Salvadoran revolutionary forces. We trust that this will lead to a solution with respect for the rights of the Salvadoran people and will be a contribution not only for resolving the Salvadoran situation, but also for the situation of all of Central America. [end recording]

R. CASTRO MEETS NICARAGUAN MINISTER, STROUGAL

FL062118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The high-level Cuban delegation attending the funeral of Indian head of state Indira Gandhi in New Delhi, headed by a commander of the revolution, Juan Almeida, returned to Havana where it was welcomed by Army General Raul Castro, PCC second secretary and first vice present of the Councils of State and Ministers.

At the air terminal, Raul also greeted Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaraguan minister of culture, who stopped over as he returned to his country after attending the Indian premier's funeral. Also coming from India, the delegation headed by Lubomir Strogual, Politburo member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and CSSR president, stopped over in Cuba before continuing on to Mexico. Raul Castro welcomed Strougal at the air terminal.

COMMENTARY ON OAS MEETING, SHULTZ STATEMENTS

FL131700 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Commentary by Isabel Lage and Javier Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] [Lage] Good morning: Today we are talking about the 14th OAS General Assembly meeting which began yesterday in Brasilia.

Some 31 countries are represented at the meeting taking place in Brasilia. In an opening speech, Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo objectively described the present situation in the hemisphere. Figueiredo commented on the existing tensions, that is the increase in tensions, which we all know is occurring in Central America, and which originate with the U.S. Administration and its increased attention toward Nicaragua.

[Rodriguez] The OAS meeting is being held at a time when the situation in Central America is very alarming and explosive, as some participants at the meeting have described it in private to foreign correspondents, and the meeting's agenda does not officially include the topic of Central America.

In spite of this, the existing situation is so tense that over the wishes of the controllers of this meeting, the topic of Central America was raised in statements by Brazil's president, in the words of the new OAS president, Baena Suares, also from Brazil, and in all statements made at press conferences by the meetings participants.

For example, we have statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who was present only 24 hours at the OAS meeting. He arrived, then immediately left after holding several bilateral conversations with representatives of allied nations. He also made some aggressive statements against Nicaragua and against the Contadora Group's peace efforts, by making statements against solutions put forth by this organization. In this way, we see how the United States, through Shultz, again conditions its support for Contadora on the control of weapons and possibilities which, for example, Nicaragua has for arming itself defensively. This was the central point of Shultz' speech, seeking to establish how the United States is speaking out for controlling Nicaragua's right to arm itself defensively.

[Lage] We must point out that Shultz said that if the same conditions existed as when the Grenada invasion occurred, the U.S. President would do the same thing again. This is to say that he is practically saying that he could invade Nicaragua at any moment.

Shultz again did not recognize the conciliatory character of Contadora, and said that the existing situation in Chile was as it should be. They are going against all the fundamental principles of a so-called democracy. Their democracy is following a road based on an extremely rigid dictatorship and under a form of repression which is simply against all principles of international law.

Shultz also did not recognize the Nicaraguan delegation, led by Vice Minister Nora Astorga, and he was unable to acknowledge -- something that had been acknowledged by observers who were in Nicaragua, representatives of international organizations, and by other nations -- the legitimacy with which the Nicaraguan elections were conducted.

One of the pretexts the United States had used was that Nicaragua did not have a democratically elected government and, therefore, the United States would not recognize it. Now, elections have been held in Nicaragua. Most of the people voted for the FSLN and the United States still questions the elections.

[Rodriguez] In spite of the fact that at the OAS, the Central American issue has not received the attention which it requires at this time of great danger, even here, voices are heard calling for saneness and caution, while proclaiming the absurity of the U.S. position.

'OUR AMERICA' ON U.S. MILITARY-COSTA RICA TIES

PA072255 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Should Pentagon plans to modernize Costa Rican security forces and increase the U.S. military presence in that country take place, the militarization of Costa Rica would be complete with all that that implies.

For many years now, the U.S. Government has seen Costa Rica as one of the main factors in Washington's efforts to topple the Nicaraguan Government and stifle the process aimed at achieving social changes in the region. Pentagon plans involving Costa Rica may be modest in comparison with U.S. efforts in El Salvador and Honduras. Nevertheless, those plans are still important to those who draft them in Washington. Included among U.S. plans, is an increase in Costa Rica's security force, currently made up of 8,000 men. As a matter of illustration, we can compare figures: between 1981 and 1983, U.S. military aid to Costa Rica increased to $4 million and consisted of uniforms, camping and communications equipment, and transportation. This volume of U.S. military aid to Costa Rica surpasses total military aid received from Washington during the previous 13 years. Moreover, U.S. military aid to Costa Rica for fiscal year 1984, which ended on 30 September, increased to $9.6 million. This is much more than twice that received during the 3 previous years. Those funds have been used to provide that Central American country with 4,000 M-16 rifles, M-60 and .50 caliber machine guns, 81-mm mortars, and 90-mm recoilless cannons. In addition, this new U.S. military aid to Costa Rica will provide that country with 3 helicopters, 3 or 4 reconnaissance planes, 80 new jeeps, and 12 patrol vessels, which are already in the country.

There is also an intensive training program that includes the training of 600 security officers by the U.S. Southern Command. The aid package also includes the shipment of training equipment to Costa Rica. Those mobile teams have trained Costa Ricans in radio communications, the use of mortars, plane maintenance, and administration, as well as other subjects, such as the establishment of intelligence networks. U.S. Government plans to send 1,000 military engineers to the Costa Rica-Nicaragua border had to be postponed in the face of protests staged by the Costa Rican people. Nevertheless, a project to build highways in northern Costa Rica is being implemented under a so-called economic development program that is valued at about $14 million. In addition, a team of U.S. specialists built reservoirs in northern Costa Rica in 1983 and another team built 37 barracks in that area to house the National Guard. All this U.S. military aid has been aimed at establishing a military force in Costa Rica that can be controlled by the United States, but also to allow Pentagon strategists to begin collecting detailed reports and, if possible, also operational experience in Costa Rica, a country that the Pentagon is trying at all costs to turn into a key factor in its warmongering policy against Nicaragua.

ZIMBABWEAN FOREIGN MINISTER MANGWENDE VISITS

Meets Montane Oropesa

FL080052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, has received Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, who is on an official visit to our country.

Meets Castro

FL091248 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1203 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and the Cuban Government, has received Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende in the Palace of the Revolution. Mangwende is on an official visit to Cuba. During the friendly meeting, they discussed aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations. Also present were Agripa Nugoba, Zimbabwean under secretary of foreign affairs; Jose Raul Viera, Cuban first vice minister of foreign relations; and Alfonso Fraga, Cuban ambassador to Zimbabwe.

FURTHER SPEECHES AT CEMA SESSION IN HAVANA

Poland's Zbigniew Messner

AU061431 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct 84 p 7

[Speech by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, Polish Workers Party [PZPR] Politburo member and head of the Polish CEMA delegation, on 30 October at the 39th CEMA session in Havana]

[Text] In the period of time that has elapsed since the economic summit conference and the extraordinary CEMA session, the correctness of the assessment of the international situation that we incorporated in documents adopted at the conference has been confirmed. International security is deteriorating and the danger of a world conflict is growing as a result of the arms race being escalated by the United States and its allies. The fundamental agreements concerning world peace, and in particular the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, are being openly undermined. Economic restrictions as a tool of political pressure are not being relinquished. Propaganda aggression that recognizes no limits is growing. Many countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia that are fighting for national and social liberation face the danger of aggression.

As a result of the United States policy of intervention, the situation in Central America is becoming increasingly dangerous. The United States neocolonialist policy vis-a-vis the Sandinist revolution is arousing particular concern. The only possible lasting solution to the conflicts in this region is negotiations with the participation of all parties concerned on the basis of noninterference and on the basis of every state's self-determination and sovereignty equality.

The U.S. confrontation policy and its constant fanning of international tension are encouraging revanchist and revisionist moods and are destabilizing the European situation. We regard the greater German aspirations and revisionist trends and the attempts to alter the political-territorial map of Europe as a particular danger to peace. The latest events concerning the FRG's so-called eastern policy have shown that increasingly broader circles are realizing the danger in this, including circles in the West. We do not regard the current chain of events in international politics as irreversible. A constructive and feasible program of returning to detente, peaceful coexistence, and mutually advantageous international cooperation has been continued in the declarations adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states and at the CEMA economic summit conference. This program has also found expression in the Soviet Union's numerous peaceful initiatives.

On more than one occasion, Poland has expressed its unchanging policy for the sake of peace, halting the arms race, and maintaining security in Europe and the world. This goal is also served by the latest initiative to build measures of confidence in international economic relations. In recent years, Poland has been the recipient of the hostile activities of the imperialist states. The weakening of socialist Poland has been and remains one of the chief goals of U.S. policy in Europe. This policy is prompting the activities of antistate forces. It is seeking to "punish" us with various kinds of economic restrictions which disrupt the economy and cause measurable material losses. Yet despite these difficulties, our country is regaining its prestige and position in the world. Poland's resurging international contacts illustrate the decline of the policy of boycott and isolation imposed by the United States. These contacts are also objective proof of progress in solving our state's domestic problems.

We are gradually emerging from the economic collapse. We have been experiencing progress since last year's 6 percent rise in the national income. This year, production will rise by about 5 percent. We are achieving this mainly through increased productivity and by implementing the austerity program. Half of the growth in the national income stems from a rational and sparing consumption of materials. The situation in industrial and housing construction is improving. The food market is gradually becoming normal. Trade with the socialist countries is rising. This allows us to foresee the full performance of all the tasks laid down in the 1983-85 national socioeconomic plan.

However, the situation is still complicated and difficult. Simple growth reserves are becoming exhausted. The depreciation of fixed assets is becoming tangible. The possibilities of modernizing the population apparatus are also too modest. Difficulties in supplying materials are still apparent, chiefly as a result of the drastic fall of imports payable in convertible currency. There is still a shortage of goods to the population, mainly in the area of industrial goods. We are taking steps to overcome these problems. We have devised preliminary plans for economic development for the next 5 years, as well as development paths up to the year 1995. These plans take into account all the complex issues stemming from the economic summit, and will be implemented in a coordinated manner.

Poland is contributing more and more to the development of the socialist community and to increasing integration. The gearing of the Polish economy toward constant development and a steady strengthening of comprehensive relations with the socialist countries, and in particular with the Soviet Union, is a constant and irreversible path of our socioeconomic development strategy. This strategy is evident in its results. The involvement of CEMA countries in Poland's trade is growing. A stable and mutually advantageous system of economic solutions with the CEMA countries is broadening. A further strengthening of economic relations with the fraternal countries will be encouraged by the performance of integral undertakings contained in the economic summit documents, as well as by the development of cooperation between our countries in the immediate future. An expression of this are the topics of the present CEMA session.

We approve the results of the first stage in coordinating the economic plans for the next 5 years. We have made another step in defining our economic relations for 1986-90 and in establishing a joint economic policy for our countries. The coordination of plans is a method of joint activity that has proved itself during the many years of CEMA activity. The result of this coordination is the performance of a series of objectives and undertakings concerning the extraction and use of raw materials, the development of specialized production and joint production, and scientific-technical cooperation. Agreeing on ways of performing tasks, seeking effective solutions to economic problems, and combining forces and resources in concrete spheres -- this is CEMA's basic method of action.

It ought to be said at the same time that the level of socioeconomic development achieved by the socialist countries, the broadening of cooperation between them, and the changed internal and external conditions have made it necessary to seek new ways of enhancing socialist integration. This requires closer joint activity between the central planning bodies, as well as direct cooperation between individual branches of the economy. This purpose is meant to be served by the joint establishment of economic policy which was proposed at the economic summit.

This is of fundamental importance for increasing the joint activity between our countries, especially as far as scientific-technical progress, the development of individual branches of industry, and investment policy are concerned. This is at the same time a new step in the integration of our community and in the creation of complementary economic structures. The application of the new cooperation mechanism, in other words the establishment of a joint economic policy, demands specific ways of implementing this mechanism by CEMA bodies. We regard intensive work on this topic as essential.

I wish to inform you that although the degree to which tasks have been performed with individual partners is varied, the consultations which the Polish side has held so far on the subject of plan coordination have already brought concrete results.

We have provisionally agreed with our partners on the conditions and principles behind mutual supplies of raw materials and other goods and services, and have examined the possibilities of taking part in the performance of a series of bilateral and multilateral undertakings. During the above work, we concentrated mainly on determining the development of individual economic branches, followed by the working out of many bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation programs until the year 2000. We signed such a program with the USSR first, and then with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. We are preparing similar programs with Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

We regard it as particularly important to resolve, within the CEMA framework, problems concerning supplies of fuels, energy, and raw materials to the economy; introduce the latest achievements in science and technology; and further develop close specialized production and joint production, including direct contacts between enterprises. While coordinating the plans, we should pay more attention to technological progress because it is the key to our country's economic development. Speeding up the joint development and introduction of microelectronics and automation, nuclear energy generating equipment, and new kinds of materials and technology will be of primary importance for resolving modern problems.

As PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed at the summit economic session, we possess as a community of socialist states the necessary conditions to cope by ourselves with the challenge of modernity and to defy the restrictions and the threats of embargo on the part of the capitalist countries. We should be helped in this primarily by efforts to better exploit our cadres and our considerable scientific research base. Our links in the area of technological progress should be expanded. I have in mind the need for a more frequent establishment of joint scientific centers, design bureaus, and enterprises. The development of a comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress in the next 15-20 years and of a system of international accords on implementing this progress will be of first-class importance, because it will enable us to more rapidly go over to specific activities, to mobilize our resources in the key sectors of the economy, to ensure increases in productivity and in quality of production, and to promote a maximum conservation of raw materials.

We are convinced that the coordination of our plans, which is carried out in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, will crucially help reduce our dependence on imports from the capitalist countries. We regard as correct the lines of further coordination work as set out in detail in the draft resolution. During the coordination of plans, special attention was paid to efforts to intensify cooperation in the area of fuels and raw materials. The supplies of the necessary fuels, energy, and raw materials to our countries and a thrifty use of these commodities is the basic condition for our countries' further dynamic development and for our ability to meet our peoples' needs with increasing effectiveness. We have frequently raised this issue on various occasions, including CEMA sessions.

This position was fully confirmed by the evaluation of the situation made by the CEMA summit economic session and its resolutions. Poland seeks to resolve its problems of raw materials by exploiting its own resources. We are continuing comprehensive activities to reduce the per unit consumption of fuels and raw materials and to make the necessary changes in the structure of production, technologies, and technical-organizational progress. This is probably one of the most effective ways of resolving the problems of our growing needs in this regard.

The extent of our needs and the shortage of raw materials such as crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, and many other materials force us to look for opportunities to increase their supplies through intensifying our cooperation within CEMA. Poland has always made and continues to make a considerable contribution to the supply of the CEMA countries with raw materials such as bituminous coal and sulfur.

Responding to the fraternal countries' vital interests, we wish as ever to earmark some of our resources of raw materials for the use of our socialist partners. However, in view of the limited material resources and the increasing costs of extracting raw materials, it will be impossible to maintain our mining capability and the present level of the supplies of raw materials unless the CEMA countries concerned participate in raw materials investments in our country. We expect that such countries will participate in the construction of coal mines in the Lublin basin and in tapping new deposits of sulfur.

The draft long-term comprehensive program in this regard responds to our needs and plans. I would like to praise the chairman of the CEMA committee for cooperation on planning, Comrade N.K. Baybakov, and all comrades who worked on the draft program, for their great efforts to draw up so quickly a rich program for joint activities in the sectors under discussion. Expressing our acceptance of these documents, I wish to assure you that, despite our limited resources, we are ready to participate in the undertakings stipulated by that program in order to increase the extraction and supplies of natural gas and other raw materials.

The economic revival in Poland and, especially, increases in industrial production are responsible for increased demand for electric energy. The socioeconomic plan for the country's development assumes that our demand for electric energy will increase over 40 percent in the next 10 years. The production of this energy in our country is based almost entirely on lignite and bituminous coal. However, the prospects of this production are limited because of the impossibility of increasing the extraction of coal and because of the growing threats to the natural environment. We see the solution to this problem in developing nuclear energy, but we are much behind in this regard. It was not so long ago, relatively speaking, that we began to construct the first reactor developing a power of 440 megawatts. By the year 2000 we should be able to operate nuclear reactors capable of developing at least 8,000 megawatts of power.

The implementation of the program contained in the document submitted to this session will require considerable funds, which will be several times larger than the funds we have so far spent on joint undertakings in the field of raw materials. This implementation requires a concentration of forces and resources in selected areas and a suitable deployment of funds in terms of time. This issue is particularly important for us because of the limited investment potential of our economy.

Our country has always actively supported and supports the legitimate aspirations of the peoples who have freed themselves from colonial oppression to consolidate their political and economic independence.

The developing countries, especially those following the socialist line, supported Poland politically when it found itself in a difficult period not so long ago. Most of the remaining developing countries refused to join the U.S. sanctions, took up friendly positions vis-a-vis our country, and showed understanding for our measures to normalize our situation. As a result, our relations with the developing countries were not disturbed during the period in question. On the contrary, our trade and economic cooperation with many of them did increase. These countries' share in Polish exports now amounts to about 14 percent. We have taken a number of measures, especially in the past few months, to stimulate our trade and cooperation with the countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

Economic and industrial cooperation is acquiring ever increasing significance in our relations with these countries, especially in the areas in which Poland represents high standards of technology -- the construction of power stations and the installation of high-tension overhead cables, ship-building, industrial chemistry, the production of building materials, and communal and road construction. We also attach great importance to mutual cooperation with international economic organizations in the course of multilateral negotiations. Poland actively participates in these organizations, because it seeks to improve the forms and principles of international economic relations through such measures as just principles of the division of labor, reductions in the tension of the fiscal market, easier access to markets, and assistance for the least developed countries.

We will continue to search for opportunities to shift our purchases of raw materials, fuels, consumer goods, and elements of coproduction from the developed capitalist countries to the developing countries. We will seek to participate in measures to resolve the basic tasks of industrialization, education, and infrastructure by supplying complete plants, machinery, equipment, technological ideas, and so on. We will do this primarily in the form of mutual measures.

In a word, we want to impart a new aspect to our relations with the developing countries and to give justice to their growing position in the world. We want to accelerate their economic development and to expand and consolidate the foundations of mutually advantageous future cooperation. On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR Government I wish to offer cordial thanks to the PCC Central Committee and its first secretary, Fidel Castro, as well as to the Government of the Republic of Cuba for their enormous efforts to prepare this session and for their warm welcome and hospitality.

We are fully entitled to be satisfied with the fact that the first CEMA session outside Europe is taking place in the capital of socialist Cuba. It was precisely the changes in the balance of power in favor of socialism that made possible the victory of the Cuban revolution and a positive solution to the basic problems with which other countries of this region are still wrestling. The undisputed successes of the Cuban people and Cuba's economic and social development are some of the convincing proofs of the correctness of the socialist road to development and of the effectiveness of cooperation and mutual assistance among the fraternal countries. The achievements of the Cuban people in all areas of life are especially significant against the background of the difficult economic situation and the intensifying political and economic dependence to which the developing countries have been condemned by imperialism.

Romania's Constantin Dascalescu

AU060800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Nov 84 p 5

["Speech by Prime Minister of the Romanian Government Comrade Constantin Dascalescu to the CEMA Session" -- on 30 October in Havana]

[Text] This year's CEMA session meets at a particularly important time, with profound meaning for the construction of the new social system in the CEMA member-states. The present session takes place in the fertile and stimulating framework created by the recent economic summit of CEMA member-states, which -- through the documents and decisions adopted and the guidelines and principles agreed upon -- has raised our bilateral and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation onto new and higher levels, to the benefit of the further development of the member-states and in the interest of increasing the strength and prestige of socialism in the world.

The Romanian people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have carried out and continue to carry out extensive and fruitful activity, thus meeting with new successes the great events of 1984 -- the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th RCP Congress, which will take place in November this year. The congress will take note of the profound revolutionary changes in the aspect of the Romanian society and will establish the main guidelines for Romania's development in the next 5-year plan and until the year 2000. In the years of socialist construction, particularly after the 9th party congress, we have created a strong technical-material base in Romania, including a modern and complex industry and an agriculture firmly engaged on the road of intensive development, with a high scientific-technical potential. Compared to 1945, our country's industrial output has increased more than 100 times in 1984 and agricultural production by about 7 times.

Under the difficult international conditions of the world economic crisis, our country has continued to make important progress along the road of its socioeconomic development. In 1983 our industrial production has increased 4.8 percent compared with the previous year and in the first 9 months of this year it has registered a 6.3 percent increase compared with the same period last year. We have made important progress in agriculture and this year we have obtained the highest wheat and barley yields in Romania's history. While concentrating all our forces on fully attaining the 1984 plan provisions, we also work to thoroughly prepare the 1985 plan. We will continue to make steady efforts to powerfully develop the forces of production, expand the energy and raw materials base, and give priority to developing high-technology branches and subbranches which efficiently utilize raw materials, energy resources, and manpower, so as to ensure that Romanian products can compete better on foreign markets. We will pay particular attention to intensifying scientific research and technological development, so as to increase their contribution to modernizing the economy and raising the efficiency of the entire socioeconomic activity.

The supreme goal of our future activity will continue to be the increase in all the people's material and cultural well-being, in close relationship with increasing the national income, raising labor productivity, reducing production costs, and promoting the overall development of our socialist society. Within the framework of further improving the planning management, and organization of our socioeconomic activity, we will firmly apply the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism, by laying emphasis on extending workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration.

Cooperation with CEMA member countries has played and continues to play an important role in ensuring our country's socioeconomic development. In this context, an outstanding role is played by our cooperation with the USSR, which is our main partner in the field of foreign economic relations. The problems currently facing our countries, the complicated international economic and political situation, and the phenomena of world economic crisis objectively demand that our countries should perseveringly look for concrete ways and means to strengthen and expand mutually advantageous economic exchanges and cooperation. This we consider to be the main goal of the current CEMA session. Concerning the cooperation with other CEMA member-states, our delegation is basing its activity on our party's concept presented by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation: "Romania has participated and continues to participate actively in developing and improving CEMA activities. In the spirit of recent agreements reached during last June's economic summit in Moscow, Romania is determined to further make its full contribution to raising cooperation within this organization to higher levels, so that it can increase the economic power of each member-state, open up new prospects for accelerating the socioeconomic progress of the member-states, raise the well-being and level of civilization of their peoples, and lead to increasing the force and prestige of socialism in the world. We believe that the improvement of cooperation within CEMA can play an important role in asserting socialist relations as a model of new relations between states, on the basis of the principles of full equality and mutually advantageous and balanced international cooperation."

The report of the CEMA Executive Committee presented to the session contains a detailed analysis of achievements in developing mutual cooperation since the 37th CEMA session. We assess these achievements positively and would like in particular to point out the efforts made to conclude new agreements on developing production sharing and specialization, scientific-technical cooperation, and cooperation in the construction of joint economic units during the current 5-year plan. Another positive aspect worth mentioning is the fact that the share of production specialization in the overall exports of CEMA member-states has increased continuously; in this respect, the index for Romania shows an increase from 12.1 percent in 1980 to 33.5 percent in 1983. In Romania's export of machine-building products, the share of specialized products is even higher, having increased from 21.2 percent in 1980 to 49.6 percent in 1983.

While expressing our approval of the activity carried out thus far, we would also like to draw attention to the need to take further steps to speed up proceedings to renew, for the next 5-year plan period, the agreements on production specialization whose validity expires in 1985. In this respect, the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Machine-Building, which will be set up during the current session, should be given the task of organizing a continuous schedule to prepare and sign the respective documents, so that the mutual deliveries of specialized production can be taken into account when finalizing the coordination of plans.

The increasingly more active participation in the world economic flow is a basic and constant orientation of our country. In this respect, Romania has worked steadily to continuously expand trade exchanges with CEMA member-states. However, we believe that the volume of these exchanges, both with the USSR and the other member-states, do not fully reflect the real possibilities offered by our economic potential. In this respect, it is therefore necessary to continue our efforts -- within the framework of coordinating the plans and preparing long-term agreements -- to agree upon a larger volume of mutual deliveries, which can better meet the requirements for basic products, machines, tools, and other products in short supply.

The document submitted to our discussion stipulates concrete cooperation ventures included in the decision adopted by the economic summit and in other proposals recently advanced within our organization. The Romanian side reiterates its interest in participating in the agreed ventures -- aimed at utilizing certain natural resources in the CEMA member-states -- with design contributions, geological prospecting, deliveries of equipment and materials, and the required labor, under mutually advantageous conditions. It is now essential that we proceed to give concrete shape to the respective ventures by concluding concrete long-term agreements and understandings whose implementation may yield positive results even in the 1986-90 5-year plan.

The CEMA economic summit has concluded that the problem of raw materials and fuel for all CEMA member-states can be resolved by mobilizing domestic resources and intensifying mutual cooperation. The joint implementation of such vital tasks for the socio-economic progress of each of our countries must become one of the key orientations of developing cooperation and specialization within CEMA.

In this respect, we proceed from the fact that the problem of ensuring the necessary quantities of oil, gas, coal, energy, and raw materials within CEMA is of interest to all member-states. This problem is, however, of special importance to Romania; namely, because its per capita consumption of primary energy is far below the average consumption of other member-states and because -- in spite of all the endeavors made so far -- within the framework of our mutual cooperation Romania's requirements for such products are met in a substantially smaller proportion than those of other member-states.

In this context, our party unflinchingly works to use maximally our domestic resources and applies firm measures to steadily reduce consumption and save energy and raw materials. Romania has drafted special programs and is making great efforts to develop its energy and raw materials resources, even those with a lower content of useful substances. According to the draft directives that will be discussed and endorsed by our forthcoming party congress, during the next 5-year plan -- as a result of the introduction and general application of highly efficient technologies -- we will reduce energy consumption per national income unit by more than 20 percent in 1990 compared with 1985. In the machine-building industry, the average specific consumption per ferrous rolled product will be reduced by 19 percent. We will take resolute measures to achieve in 1990 the specific coke consumption attained at the world level.

In spite of all its efforts, our country cannot meet its necessary requirements for fuel, energy, and raw materials from domestic resources alone. Therefore, we advocate an ever broader participation in utilizing the energy and raw materials resources of the CEMA member-states which possess such resources, primarily the USSR. In this respect, we deem it necessary to conclude overall agreements on long-term cooperation in fuel, energy, and raw materials; these agreements should provide for pooling the efforts of all interested countries to develop new natural resources and use them in the economic flow, with a view to meeting the requirements of the member-countries for such important resources under better and more stable conditions.

Romania has always declared its readiness, which it reiterates once more, to participate in the investment efforts of those countries on whose territory the respective joint projects are built. In connection with such cooperation ventures, we should reach a kind of agreement in principle according to which deliveries of products from such joint units should extend over a longer period -- 15-20 years, as a rule -- on the basis of long-term contracts which can confer stability and perspective to planning cooperation ventures in the respective fields.

Further referring to the need to intensify production specialization and sharing both in machine-building, electrical engineering, and electronics as well as in the chemical industry, construction materials, and the food and consumer goods industries, the speaker pointed out the primary importance of this activity and stressed that the international production specialization and sharing should contribute to resolving important problems of economic development such as: ensuring scientific-technical progress; diversifying the production range; raising the technical and qualitative level of products; manufacturing new types of modern and efficient machines, equipment, and tools required to fulfill our investment programs; reducing superfluous imports in hard currency; better utilizing material resources and manpower; and obtaining high economic development rates. Being one of the main forms of participating in the international division of labor, production specialization and sharing can create optimal conditions for each country to develop mutually advantageous, stable, and long-term relations.

The increase in Romania's industrial and technical potential in the last 20 years, as a result of large investment programs, has created broad opportunities for participation in the division of labor among socialist countries, including in key areas. Consequently, our country participates in the majority of all-round specialization agreements concluded thus far, being rated as a country specialized in a wide-range of products in all industrial branches.

In spite of all the progress made thus far, we deem it necessary to further improve Romania's participation in the all-round production specialization and cooperation among CEMA member-states, so as to substantially increase the volume of exchanges of specialized products, in accordance with the industrial and marketing potential of member-states. We primarily aim at further involving our country in production specializaton and sharing in key economic branches and thus increasing mutual deliveries of highly technical products such as automation equipment, measurement and control instruments, hydraulic equipment, energy installations, program-control machine-tools, electronic parts, computer equipment, and others. We also believe that we should substantially increase production specialization and sharing in energy, mining, metallurgical, chemical, and petrochemical equipment, in machines for the opencast mining of useful minerals, in the construction of gas pipelines and other projects, so that all requirements for such products can be met through mutual deliveries. Our country has the necessary industrial and research potential to develop technologies and products that meet world standards and can produce such highly technical equipment in cooperation with other CEMA member-states. As a result of our party's steady policy of industrializing the country, we have created modern production units in all key areas of machine-building chemistry, and light industry; we can streamline these units to manufacture products required by our partners, in accordance with technical and qualitative parameters requested by our customers.

In order to better utilize existing capacities and diversify the current production range, Romania is interested in promoting specialization and cooperation in manufacturing finished products as well as components, parts and subassemblies, on the basis of long-term agreements which regulate all problems, beginning with research and supply, up to marketing the joint end-products. Proceeding from these requirements, the State Planning Committee and the economic ministries of our country have been given the task, within the activity of coordinating plans, to intensify negotiations with partners in other CEMA member-states in order to conclude concrete new agreements as soon as possible on extending specialization and cooperation in machine-building, the chemical, light, and food industries, and other national economic branches.

At the same time, we lay particular emphasis on substantially increasing our export of machines and equipment within the CEMA mutual trade exchanges, in view of its per capita level, which is much lower than that of other member-states. Likewise, by promoting production specialization and sharing, we wish to further improve the structure of our exports and increase the share of highly processed products by taking into account the need to better utilize our material resources.

Referring to plan coordination within CEMA, the speaker said that, with regard to preparations for the 1986-90 5-year plan, the Romanian side acts to promote cooperation in material production, substantially increase mutual deliveries with other member-states, and conclude these preparations in the first part of 1985. We would like to conclude firm agreements on mutually assumed commitments, something which can lay a sound foundation for drafting that part of the economic development plan which deals with mutual cooperation. In this respect, along with the work for plan coordination, negotiations should start without delay to conclude long-term trade agreements and other governmental understandings on economic cooperation for the next 5-year plan.

At the same time, the speaker also talked about the need to improve the procedure of setting prices and rates for services. Further, the speaker discussed the need to further improve the organization of all-round cooperation; he stressed that the Romanian side, along with other countries, has always worked to improve and increase the efficiency of CEMA activity. The proposals submitted for discussion at the present session represent a positive new step along these lines. In order to better achieve the goal for which they were created, both CEMA and the other international economic organizations created by the socialist countries will have to concentrate all their activity, in the spirit of decisions adopted by the summit economic meeting -- on resolving key problems facing the national economies of member-states by initiating, concluding, and perfecting concrete ventures of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Stress was laid on the need for CEMA bodies to efficiently act to improve their working style and methods and the planning of their activities and to eliminate duplication.

As is well known, the international situation has worsened continuously and has now reached a state of very serious tension, which jeopardizes the peace of all mankind. One can witness an intensification of the imperialist policy of consolidating and redividing spheres of influence and the policy of force and threat of force. States of tension and armed conflicts between states persist in various part of the world and new ones are emerging; phenomena of economic crisis continue to be strongly evident; and the gaps between poor and rich countries continue to grow larger. The imperialist circles are striving to halt the process of great revolutionary, social, and national changes and to stifle the struggle of peoples for independence and progress and for a world in which each nation can develop freely, without any foreign interference.

The arms race, particularly nuclear, has acquired huge scope, something which has greatly increased the danger of a new world war, which, in the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into a nuclear war, thus endangering the existence of civilization and life itself on our planet. In view of this situation in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu believes that the basic issue of our age is halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear, and defending the supreme right of men and peoples to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace.

In this respect, we resolutely speak out for halting the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in West European countries and concurrently the implementation of the USSR nuclear countermeasures; we advocate the resumption of negotiations between the two states in order to reach an agreement on completely eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles and later all nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world. We believe that the European states and peoples should unite their efforts and participate directly in reaching agreements on halting the deployment of new missiles and destroying the existing ones.

To this end and in order to consolidate peace and create a climate of cooperation between states, we speak out and act for peacefully resolving all conflicts in various parts of the world through negotiations alone. Likewise, in accordance with its policy of solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces struggling for national and social freedom and independence, our country supports the liberation movements of peoples in Central America and the Caribbean against the imperialist policy of force and diktat and for politically resolving the complex problems in that region through negotiations. In this respect, Romania positively values the activity of the Contadora Group aimed at placing relations between Central American states on new bases and on the principles of equality and mutual respect. We also express Romania's solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and other peoples in that part of the world to attain the ideals of freedom, democracy, and national progress.

Proceeding from the fact that the serious worsening of the economic situation of developing countries is a result of the world economic crisis, of protectionist measures, and of the use by imperialism of excessively high interest rates and financial capital as a lever to promote its policy of domination and oppression, and in view of the fact that all negotiations conducted thus far have practically led to no results whatsoever, Romania, as a developing socialist country, firmly works for the adoption of concrete measures designed to contribute to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, which is an objective prerequisite for the stability and economic development of the entire mankind.

Romania unswervingly works along these lines, proceeding from the fact that the socialist countries are dutybound to be among the front ranks of the struggle for peace, for halting the arms race and bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, for resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, security, cooperation, and understanding among nations, and for building a better and more just world on our planet.

In his speech, the head of the Romanian delegation pointed out the fact that this CEMA session is taking place in Cuba gives him an opportunity to express our people's appreciation of the successes attained by the Cuban people, under the leadership of its Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, in developing Cuba's socialist economy, and in the revolutionary struggle to defend their national independence and socialist achievements. The speaker reiterated socialist Romania's decision to develop and deepen comprehensive cooperation with fraternal Cuba.

At the same time, on behalf of the Romanian delegation, he warmly thanked the guests, the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz for the hospitality extended to them and the conditions created for the proper course of the proceedings of the CEMA's current meeting.

Vietnam's To Huu

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[Speech by To Huu, head of SRV delegation to the 39th CEMA conference in Havana; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, dear heads of delegations, dear comrades and guests:

Although this 39th CEMA conference is an annual session, it bears special significance because it is held for the first time in Havana, capital of the first socialist country in America.

On behalf of the CPV and the government and people of Vietnam, we convey our profound sentiment and warmest greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro, esteemed commander in chief of the Cuban people, a great and close friend of the Vietnamese people, a staunch combatant of the national liberation cause, and an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers' movement. Through Comrade Fidel Castro, we convey our militant solidarity greetings to the fraternal Cuban people who with their flesh and bone have turned this very beautiful island into an island of freedom and a beautiful meeting place of national independence and socialism, and who, through their persistent struggle, enthusiastic work, and fidelity to the pure international obligation, have created one of the wonderful epics of the era and have won the love, admiration, and profound respect of all progressive mankind. We sincerely thank our Cuban comrades for their hospitality. You have provided very favorable conditions for the conference. The SRV delegation warmly welcomes Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other heads of delegations of CEMA member-countries. We warmly welcome distinguished guests representing various friendly countries and international organizations from Asia, Africa, and Latin America at this conference.

Dear comrades and friends: We fully agree with the analyses and conclusions of the report presented by Comrade (Rodriguez), chairman of the Executive Committee, on the activities of the council between the 37th and 39th sessions. We also fully agree with the report presented by Comrade (Vadakov) on the suggestions aimed at satisfying the needs of the member-countries in the most important domains such as fuel, energy, and materials; and on the coordination of plans among the member-countries for the 5-year 1986-90 period and the suggestions aimed at fulfilling this important task.

Dear comrades and friends: The resolution of the economic summit conference unanimously adopted by our member-countries has pointed out clearly and specifically a program designed to help Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia accelerate economic development; increase economic efficiency; participate more deeply, broadly, and effectively in the socialist international division of labor, specialization, and production cooperation; carry out socialist industrialization; and gradually raise the rate of economic development to the level of CEMA's European member-countries.

These contents of the resolution manifest a new type of cooperation that can exist only among fraternal countries which are bound together by their common ideal and goal, and which unite with and help each other under the principle of socialist internationalism.

The current problem is that we must overcome all difficulties and obstacles in order to quickly implement this resolution with practical measures. As you already know, comrades, of the three underdeveloped countries in CEMA, Vietnam is the least developed one. Therefore, the implementation of this resolution is even more urgent for Vietnam.

The fourth and fifth CPV congresses have put forth four socioeconomic objectives for the eighties: to improve the people's life, to step up socialist transformation, to build the material and technical bases of socialism, and to consolidate national defense.

To achieve these socioeconomic objectives we are focusing our efforts on vigorously developing agriculture and advancing it a step further toward large-scale socialist production. We are striving to accelerate the production of consumer goods, improve communications and transportation, continue to build a number of important and essential heavy industrial production establishments to boost development of agriculture and the consumer goods industry, and combine the developments of agriculture, the consumer goods industry, and heavy industry into a rational structure. At this juncture, the increase of export capability plays a very important strategic role.

We understand that in the spirit of socialist internationalism, the common guidelines in the cooperation among the member-countries of our council consist, on the one hand, of mutual benefit and on the other, of assistance from fraternal countries to Vietnam. As Lenin said: For an underdeveloped country like Vietnam the transition to socialism can be achieved only with assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with a higher level of economic development than itself. In this spirit, we believe that the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries will continue to provide us with assistance until we can effectively exploit our labor, land, and natural resources potential while trying to comprehensively and uniformly invest all available production establishments and build new and essential production units in order to satisfy our nation's socioeconomic requirements and increase export goods to fraternal countries.

We earnestly hope that the statement made by Comrade Chernenko at the CEMA economic summit conference emphasizing cooperation by fraternal countries with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia will be carried out in a favorable manner and will be included in all concrete policies and cooperation projects between fraternal countries and Vietnam. Regarding all these problems, the Vietnamese side has made various concrete proposals to the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the recent rounds of talks aimed at coordinating plans for the 1986-90 period. We firmly believe that our fraternal countries will pay special attention and respond positively to our proposals.

In comprehensively implementing the CEMA economic summit conference's resolution on assisting the three underdeveloped countries in CEMA, our community will uphold the brilliant example of cooperation among member-countries having differing economic development capability, will testify to the superiority of socialism, and will vigorously encourage nations to choose their developing path in the acute struggle between socialism and capitalism throughout the world. Dear comrades and friends: Laos and Kampuchea are two socialist countries next door to Vietnam with which we entertain special relationships and time-honored bonds of friendship. Socialist construction in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is closely related. Together with the growth of the socialist community, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea must surge forward to successfully build socialism in order to rapidly become economically developed countries in Southeast Asia. This is in the interest of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula and of the socialist community as a whole. It also is an imperative demand of the struggle to defeat all dark schemes of the imperialist, expansionist, and other reactionary forces against this important part of the world.

We believe that countries in the socialist community will continue to extend to Laos and Kampuchea their positive and effective assistance and cooperation. Vietnam is ready to participate in helping carry out cooperation programs between CEMA member-countries and these two fraternal and neighbor countries in accordance with the request made by each side. It will strive to fulfill its obligation and responsibility. Thank you very much for your attention.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIANS VISIT CDR HEADQUARTERS -- A delegation from the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front headed by Imre Pozsgay, chairman of this organization and member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, has visited the national headquarters of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in this capital. The visitors arrived in Cuba on 8 November to meet with leaders of the CDR and other mass organizations and visit sites of historical and economic interest. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Nov 84 FL]

BRAVO MEETS MEXICAN GOVERNOR -- The governor of the Mexico's Quintana Roo State, Pedro Joaquin Coldwell, has arrived in our country heading a delegation invited by the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. The visitors were received by Flavio Bravo Pardo, Central Committee member, and Jose Aranaburo, president and secretary of the ANPP, respectively, and by Rodolfo Echeverria Ruiz, Mexican ambassador to Cuba. During their visit, the delegation will meet with leaders of the Cuban Government and visit places of socioeconomic interest. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Nov 84 FL]

FAR PLENARY ON ENERGY -- Division General Rogelio Acevedo, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the rear services, has closed the first FAR plenary meeting on energy. In his speech, Acevedo said FAR has been carrying out a series of measures to increase conservation of resources of all types, especially in energy, in compliance with the party's orders. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84 FL]

MONTANE OROPESA MEETS ITALIANS -- Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, this morning met a large delegation of municipal officials from several cities in Italy's Florence Province, representatives of Bologna and Milan provinces, and the Italian-Cuban Friendship Association. The 15-person visiting group is headed by (Alfredo Ciampollini), mayor of Certaldo municipality in Florence Province. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Nov 84 FL]

MACHADO VENTURA INAUGURATES LAW FACULTY -- Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, speaking at the inaugural ceremony for the Las Villas Central University Law Faculty, held in the university theater, has said: We not only need a specified number of law graduates from the universities, we also need lawyers with solid technical training, a broad general education, and a mastery of the state's concept of Marxism-Leninism. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1204 GMT 7 Nov 84 FL]

GRENADA

MBPM TO ASSIST FLOOD VICTIMS IN DOMINICA

FL132218 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 13, CANA -- Grenada's Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement [MBPM] the political party of supporters of the slain leftist prime minister, says it has made available 500 dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) to assist flood victims in Dominica, regretting it could not send more because of a depressed economy in the wake of the October 1983 invasion in which Roseau played a key role.

In a cable to Prime Minister Eugenia Charles -- the second in as many weeks -- the Movement said it deeply regretted the massive destruction and hardship caused to the people of Dominica by the rains. We would have wished to contribute a larger sum but cannot do so becuase of the depressed economic situation imposed on our nation in the wake of last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, the cable said.

Last week, the Movement had cabled Miss Charles criticising her for expressing a desire to see moderates win the December 3 general elections, deeming it interference in the island's domestic affairs and accusing her of causing untold suffering to our people. Prime Minister Charles as the then chairman of the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) played a key role in securing United States military assistance to put down a left-wing junta that had seized power killing Prime Minister Bishop.

JAMAICA

NDB TO RECEIVE LOAN FROM EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

FL140003 Bridgetown CANA in English 1824 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 12, CANA -- Jamaica's National Development Bank [NDB] is to receive a loan of approximately 1.1 million pounds sterling from the European Community. The loan will provide additional resources to the NDB for the promotion of small and medium-sized firms, and for financing by way of loans their investment cost requirements.

The NDB wholesales funds with the actual lending done through commercial banks and other approved financial institutions.

Parliament has approved the government guarantee of the loan whose principal sum will be repaid in 60 half-yearly installments. The rate of interest is one percent, payable half-yearly.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CUBAN VESSEL REPORTEDLY LANDS ARMS SHIPMENT

FL131524 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The chairman of the Tobago House of Assembly is calling on police to investigate a news report that a Cuban vessel had docked on the island and unloaded a shipment of weapons. Mr Arthur Robinson asked police to investigate an article in the weekend edition of the TOBAGO INFORMER saying a Cuban ship had landed on an unspecified date. The newspaper also published a photograph showing part of the alleged shipment of arms.